

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## SUPREME JUDICIAL POWERS CLAIMED BY IRISH SOCIETY

Secret Brotherhood Assumes the  
Right to Inflict Capital Punish-  
ment—Loyalists Follow Ku-  
Klux Klan Methods in Defense

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office.  
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LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Although little is known by the public at large of the inner workings of the secret society known as the Irish Republican Brotherhood, its effect can be clearly seen in many acts of terrorism commonly attributed to Sinn Féin. An authority on the inner workings of Irish politics stated to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that, throughout its 70 odd years of existence, the Irish Republican Brotherhood has never failed to attach itself, like a parasite, to the back of every Nationalist political party that has arisen in Ireland, and always with the definite aim and determination to finally establish an independent Irish republic.

The constitution of the brotherhood, the informant declared, under the caption "Objects" states: "The Irish Republican Brotherhood shall do its utmost to train and equip its members as a military body for the purpose of securing the independence of Ireland by force of arms; it shall secure the cooperation of all Irish military bodies in the accomplishment of its object and shall support every movement calculated to advance the cause of Irish national independence—consistent with the preservation of its own integrity."

The Government of Ireland Bill, that has now become the law of the land, the informant stated, will in no way appease members of the brotherhood, and although, for the time being, their activities may become less violent, this should not be interpreted as signifying acquiescence on their part.

### Strict Secrecy Maintained

The endeavor of the brotherhood to keep the acts of its members hidden at all costs is shown by the clause headed: "Secrecy," in the constitution, which reads: "No members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood shall receive any information respecting the work of the organization, except what is necessary for the performance of his duty. Should any member inadvertently acquire such information, he shall not be at liberty to divulge or make use of the same, but shall report to his superior officers." At all meetings of the brotherhood, officers to be elected must take the following oath: "In the presence of God, I do solemnly swear that I shall not disclose to any person the business of this meeting or the names of those present thereat."

As a further incentive to secrecy, the constitution of the brotherhood reads: "The Supreme Council shall have power to appoint a secret court for the trial of any member charged with the commission of treason or grave misdemeanors, and, further on, under the heading of "punishment," the constitution states that "the Supreme Council alone shall have power to inflict sentence of capital punishment and give it effect, and this only in cases of treason."

"The crime of treason is hereby defined as any willful act or word on the part of any member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood calculated to betray the cause of Irish independence or subvert the interests of the British or any other foreign government to the detriment of Irish independence."

### Loyalist Defensive Measures

In view of the powers—stated in the latter clause—that the Irish Republican Brotherhood has undoubtedly arrogated to itself, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that loyalists consider they have every reason for looking to their own protection when the Crown forces are ultimately withdrawn from Ireland. For this purpose, the informant stated, loyalists have founded a society on lines identical with those of the famous Ku-Klux Klan, with the avowed object of dealing with members of the brotherhood should occasion arise. This society, it is learned, is especially active in County Cork, and it is thought by British officials that possibly its members might be able to shed some light on the recent devastating fires in the City of Cork.

### The Freeman's Journal Case

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—While no trace between Sinn Féin and the authorities materialized over the holidays, it is still said to be, remotely possible. More bloodshed has been reported and many arrests were made by the forces of the Crown.

An official military communiqué, issued here on Monday, states that at 1:15 on Monday morning, a dance meeting in which armed civilians took part, was surprised by forces of the

Crown near Bruff, County Limerick. In the martial law area. The forces of the Crown were fired upon when approaching and one policeman was killed. The fire was returned and five civilians were killed, each of whom afterward was found to have arms and ammunition on him. In addition 138 prisoners are being held.

Hamilton Edwards and Martin Fitzgerald, directors of Freeman's Journal, and P. J. Hooper, the editor, were sentenced by court-martial to 12 months' imprisonment each, with a fine of £3000 against the Freeman Company, for publishing a report as to the alleged ill-treatment of Arthur Quirk, while a prisoner at Portobello barracks. Mr. Edwards and Mr. Fitzgerald are already undergoing six-month sentences for reports on the shooting of two policemen at Tullow, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns.

At 3:30 a. m., on December 25, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, men arrived in a motor lorry and set fire to the commercial offices of Freeman's Journal in Westmoreland Street, having first sprinkled the premises with petrol. The caretaker managed to summon the fire brigade, which arrived before much damage was done.

The offices of the newspaper Cork Examiner in Cork were entered by 30 armed and masked men on Friday night, it is learned, who said they acted under orders of the Irish republican army. They smashed some machines with sledge hammers and set fire to the premises. Prompt assistance was given by the fire brigade, police and military, so that the damage is not considerable. It is believed that the outrage is due to the Examiner's attitude in supporting Bishop Cahan's letter threatening excommunication for political crimes.

## RUHR OCCUPATION AGAIN CONSIDERED

Problem of Preventing Germans  
Maintaining Large Force of  
Irregulars Causes France to  
Discuss Drastic Measures

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Again the occupation of the Ruhr is being considered in case of German breach of the disarmament arrangements. Marshal Poch is invited to draw up a report setting out the entire military situation, and arguments for applying the sanction in case of failure to comply with the allied decisions. In any case it is not for the Council of Ambassadors at Paris to come to such a momentous resolution. It is for the governments of Paris, London, and Rome.

There is evidence that a new campaign to work up the German menace is beginning, curiously following the assurances of George Leygues, the Premier, in the Chambers. The question will doubtless come before the premiers at their meeting next month. The truth about the German armaments appears to be as follows: In the neutral zone on the left bank of the Rhine, the German promises have been fulfilled. Generally throughout Germany the effectives of the regular army have been reduced to something approaching 100,000 men, as stipulated. The Sicherheitspolizei is reduced to the police forces and numbers 150,000. There are about 50,000 gendarmes, and armed customs officers. The total of 300,000 men corresponds to what the Allies conceded.

### Force of Civic Guards

Matériel has been regularly delivered, but the evacuation of what remains is difficult. The real question is respecting irregular forces. There are civic guards under various names such as Orghesch and Orka, more or less military in character. It is alleged that belonging to these citizen corps are 2,000,000 men, possessing well over 1,000,000 rifles and some machine guns. Originally formed to combat revolution, they seem to have been diverted to such objects as restoration of the monarchy in Bavaria and functions of terrorism in plebiscitary territories. Evidently they constitute a certain danger.

### France Desires Suppression

The French authorities take the view that they must be made to disappear, since they may be formed into a regular army after a certain number of years. General Nollet asks for their entire dissolution, and the inter-allied commission of control agree with him. What is really happening is that Germany, while reducing her army to the proportions demanded, is maintaining a large population in training. Precisely how this is to be prevented is a grave problem. The suppression of unofficial military forces presents immense difficulties. It is easy to obtain the reduction of the regular troops, but irregular troops cannot be disbanded with the same facility. It is no longer an affair of the commission of control of the Council of Ambassadors, but of the allied governments.

### PAYMENT SUSPENDED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—News that a Barcelona bank has suspended payment has caused anxiety. The government is considering measures to deal with the industrial situation with a view of avoiding serious repressive methods. It is stated that the Rio Tinto miners have decided upon striking.

## JAPAN OUTLINES NATIONAL CLAIMS

Official Denial Made in Wash-  
ington That Tokyo Has Re-  
ceded From Its Position in  
California Land Controversy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Department of State officials categorically asserted yesterday that the Imperial Government of Japan had not withdrawn its opposition to the California land laws as amended by the recent state referendum, and they further added that they are sure Tokyo will not withdraw its formal objections to any law that discriminates against Japanese nationals as such.

"Governments do not commit themselves to the future when the bridges have not yet been reached," was the expression used by one official in summing up the situation as it exists today. As indicated in recent dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, the basis for the rumors that Japan had notified the State Department of the withdrawal of its opposition to the California law was apparently the fundamental often unannounced by the Tokyo Government the effect that it would not oppose a law that was general in its application and did not discriminate against Japanese.

### Position Misconstrued

Representatives of the State of California in Congress have apparently made much of this general enunciation as the basis whereon they could proceed to take part in the settlement of the American-Japanese issue. There are no indications, however, that the State Department has at any time proceeded on the assumption that it could effect a settlement with Tokyo through a generalizing of the California law to apply to all aliens.

Julius Kahn (R), Representative from California, is taking the lead in discussing the matter with the State delegation here. He has called a meeting of the delegation for this morning. It is apparent that some of the Representatives believe they see a way out of the dilemma, and the amendment of the land laws to apply to all nationals is one of the ways that is receiving consideration at the meetings now being held. It is not clear that the State Department has placed on the California Representatives any part of the responsibility for a settlement. To do this, it is pointed out, would vitiate the maxim laid down repeatedly by the State Department, namely, that the California matter must, in the last analysis, be settled by the State Department and the Japanese Government. While appreciating the feeling in California, officials of the department have always insisted that the federal government and the federal government alone must decide what the national policy must be. Remembering this, it is difficult to see how responsibility could have been placed on the California delegation, as is intimated in current rumors.

### Other Nationals Involved

There is another important factor in the background of all this talk about California amending the law to apply to all aliens. This factor is none other than developing opposition to British oil interests in that state. Those who view those interests with disfavor see an opportunity to kill two birds with one stone through the generalizing of the California land laws. It would appear, then, that the move to solve the American-Japanese issue in California through amending the state laws so that they shall be "discriminatory" is being hard pushed by parties interested in barring aliens from the right to exploit oil.

The exact status of the negotiations as between the United States and Japan has been somewhat befogged by recent rumors, from which the propaganda element has not been entirely absent. As far as is ascertained at the moment, the situation appears to be that the negotiations between the two governments have proceeded from the outset on two main lines:

1. That Japanese citizens in the United States, including the State of California, be accorded equal treatment with the nationals of all other countries.
2. That Japan should from now on bind herself to absolute exclusion, that is, the exclusion of all Japanese seeking settlement in the United States.

### Result of Conferences

As a result of the discussions that have proceeded informally for several weeks between Roland S. Morris, American Ambassador to Japan, and Baron Shigena, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, it is understood that a report has been compiled for submission to the State Department and the Tokyo Foreign Office, which is based on the two foregoing fundamentals.

It is hinted that this report in effect recommends that the "gentlemen's agreement" be amended so as to provide for absolute prohibition of new immigration, while in return the existing commercial treaty with Japan would be amended to guarantee Japanese equal rights with the nationals of any other country. The ban against immigration would not, of course, apply to students, travelers and merchants seeking to visit the United States. Whatever Japan may do later, it is indicated that for the time being the

Tokyo Government has selected these battle lines for the initial showdown, and until there is a showdown it is not likely that Japan will make any formal declaration of withdrawal of opposition to the California land laws. That would be crossing the bridges before they are reached.

## FIUME IS OCCUPIED BY REGULAR ARMY

Poet-Soldier's Ambitious Scheme  
of Uniting With Disaffected  
Croats Against Serbia Is the  
Cause of Prompt Action

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The Italian difficulties in Fiume are thought here to be practically over. John Giolitti, the Premier, stated at a press conference on Monday night that there was reason to believe that Fiume was now occupied by the regular troops. Royal troops under General Cavaglia began the investment of Fiume on the evening of December 24, but owing to the intervening holidays, it was not until Sunday night that the first confused rumors spread in Rome.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the decision to commence action was taken on account of information received by the authorities that Gabriel d'Annunzio had formulated a scheme of joining with the peasants of Croatia, who do not agree to union with Jugo-Slavia, and of marching against the Serbian troops. The international complications likely to arise from such a step would have been enormous.

The troops of General Cavaglia on Sunday morning were already in the suburbs of Fiume, the informant stated, getting from the inhabitants of the territory occupied a reception appropriate to their deliverers. With the forces at his disposal, General Cavaglia could have taken Fiume in a few hours, but he prefers to conduct the affair as police service and not as an act of war, in order to avoid unnecessary casualties.

### Navy Closes Harbor

Gabriel d'Annunzio's troops, it is learned, are acting with contempt of every custom of legal warfare, even going so far as to shoot unarmed messengers and deputies. For some unknown reason the destroyer Espero, belonging to Gabriel d'Annunzio's flotilla, caught fire in Fiume harbor on Sunday and was completely destroyed and sunk.

The Italian navy has closed the entrance to the harbor, but neither General Cavaglia's troops nor the fleet contemplate making use of their artillery. Rumors of a fatal injury to Gabriel d'Annunzio, which spread through Venice and Rome, were contradicted on Monday.

It is learned that the general public fully understands the gravity of the government's decision, and with the exception of a little Nationalist minority, fully supports it.

The attempts at insurrection on the part of citizens of Fiume on Monday were violently suppressed by Gabriel d'Annunzio's troops.

It is officially announced that on the evening of December 24 regular troops occupied the line between Gazometro and Recina. Captain d'Annunzio's legionaries offered stubborn resistance with rifle, machine guns and artillery fire, resulting in five regulars being killed, with five officers and 20 men injured. On Sunday morning regulars occupied the houses on the outskirts of Cosiga.

### Surrender of Zara

The correspondent of the "Giornale d'Italia" reports that fighting near Fiume on December 24 lasted for three hours, the losses on both sides in killed, wounded and prisoners being heavy, although the numbers are not yet available. Toward the close of the battle, the legionaries blew up Susak bridge.

On Saturday evening, some of Captain d'Annunzio's legionaries near Zara seized a tugboat and forced the civilian crew to take them to the scout cruiser Marsala. Clambering on board the cruiser, the legionaries outwitted the commanding officers and locked them in their quarters. They then tried to prevail upon the crew to mutiny, but only three marines yielded. The torpedo boat destroyers Missori and Falco were soon on the scene with orders to prevent the Marsala from leaving, and to sink her if necessary.

Half an hour later the legionaries left the Marsala and were captured and taken to Ancona, where they arrived on Monday. The population gave them a sympathetic reception and during the demonstration several of the prisoners escaped. The official statement says that Zara, after a siege lasting several days, and in view of the ultimatum which expired at 3 p. m. on Sunday, was surrendered by the legionaries and volunteers.

### TARIFF DIFFICULTIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
GENEVA, Switzerland (Tuesday)—In consequence of measures taken by the French authorities against importation of Swiss goods, particularly embroidery, on which the customs duty has been considerably increased, it is now a question whether the Swiss Government will prohibit the export to France of condensed milk and electric power. It is also quite possible that the conditions of the repayment by France of 140,000,000 francs due to Switzerland will be modified.

## SECRET DIPLOMACY AND ITS REMEDY

Methods Cannot Change Unless  
Motive of National Action  
Changes, Says Paul S. Reinsch  
—Professions Hide Real Aims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Secret diplomacy, being indissolubly connected with the fundamentals of absolute government, is found in its true type in the only absolutist state remaining, Japan, said Paul S. Reinsch, former Minister to China, president of the American Political Science Association, at a joint meeting of that body with the American Historical Association last evening. Each is holding its annual convention here this week.

### Absolutism and Diplomacy

Mr. Reinsch said, in part: "Secret diplomacy is closely related with the absolutist theory of the state. As long as sovereignty is considered absolute, and as long as states consider that their highest interest is in separate rather than in cooperative action, secret diplomatic policies will continue. As long as personal absolutism existed diplomacy was secret and deceitful, both in policy and in detailed practice. The democratic principle demands that diplomatic policy and all treaties, at least, should be public, although the details of negotiations may remain confidential. In the only remaining absolutist state, Japan, secret diplomacy is true to type. In the most democratic states, the United States and Great Britain, publicity of diplomatic policy, and full reports on diplomatic action, after negotiations are concluded, is demanded, but not always obtained. In England, as the conduct of foreign affairs is in the hands of the Cabinet, which always must have the full confidence of the majority in the House of Commons, a great latitude of diplomatic discretion is usually left to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

### Need of Changing Motives

"The United States has been so detached from foreign entanglements that of all nations it has held itself most free from the vices of secret diplomacy, although at times, and especially during the last war, affairs have been handled with what would ordinarily seem insufficient information to the public. In Europe during and since the war, however, some of the worst features of secret diplomacy have been displayed. Remedies suggested are palliatives only. Methods cannot change unless the motive of national action changes, in the direction of recognizing that the interests which nations have in common are actually more important than those which they have separately.

"The statesmen who made deliberations of the Peace Conference secret could only be justified on the supposition that freedom from outside interference would enable them promptly to agree on a solution, which, in its completeness, would be accepted as equitable and wise by the public opinion of the nations. That expectation was not fulfilled.

### Specific Aims Covered

"The worst failing of modern diplomacy is the attempt to cover with idealist professions and with talk of protecting 'integrity and independence' specific aims tending to a contrary result.

"Whether or not secret diplomacy brought on the great war is a question subject to debate, but that secret diplomacy is to blame for the war being not in fact yet ended, few will doubt.

"The most notable single act of loyalty to a cause greater than a nation stands to the credit of the United States when she readily put her troops under foreign command; that spirit is the true reason why so great an influ-

ence could be exercised by the United States, should she desire—counter to all the cherished devices of the old diplomats.

"It is only when it is deceived or not fully informed that the people may be said to favor war more than the diplomats.

"What is needed in the United States is a freemasonry of thinking men and women who will at all times keep their attention on foreign affairs, who will insist on publicity, and who will in turn point out to the greater public, mostly busy with other affairs, whatever deeply concerns our welfare and interest in foreign relations."

## APOLOGISTS FOR CRIME ARRAIGNED

Anti-Saloon League Spokesman  
Places Responsibility for At-  
tacks on Enforcement Officers  
on Opponents of Federal Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In placing the responsibility for the shooting of so many federal and state prohibition officers, Wayne B. Wheeler of the Anti-Saloon League of America, lays a part of it at the door of public officials who speak publicly in opposition to the prohibition law, of the newspapers that make light of violations, and of the moving picture companies that depict federal officers making illegal raids. Mr. Wheeler said in part:

"Bootleggers and rum-runners are not the only ones responsible for the murder of federal and state prohibition officers. The shooting of Officer McGuinness of New Jersey, under the circumstances is, in all human probability, but one more of a dozen such dastardly crimes committed within a little more than a year.

"Who is responsible for these murders? Every public officer who takes an oath of office to support the Constitution and enforce the law and then condemns the laws and condones the offense, is inviting the murder of these officers.

"Here is another instance of it: A federal judge, some months ago, condemned in his court the law enforcement officers who were operating in dangerous territory, and gave a suggestion about guns being used against them. Within a few months two faithful agents were shot within the jurisdiction of this court by these outlaws.

"The federal grand jury in Milwaukee encouraged these outrages by its recent inexcusable declaration against the law. The United States district attorney, who evidently permitted it without a protest to the court, is in an unenviable position.

"The United States district attorney in Boston, who spends more time condemning the law than in enforcing it, is jeopardizing the lives of officers in that State.

"Editorials and public utterances that make light of violations of the law and make heroes of the rum-runners, add fuel to the flames.

"Some motion picture companies are unwittingly lending themselves to this public menace by picturing federal officers illegally destroying liquor when there is no foundation in it in fact. It is true that an officer sometimes makes a mistake in seizing liquor, but the public should be given the fact also that there are 'no property rights' in outlawed liquors, even if the officer does not seize it with technical accuracy. Those opposed to prohibition have a legal method to express their disapproval of the law and to repeal it if a majority want that done.

"To encourage half-balanced, abnormal alcohol addicts and criminal rum-runners to shoot officers of the law who are doing their duty is a crime. Those who aid in this offense should be held to strict accountability at the bar of public opinion."

## FURTHER EVIDENCE IN REFUTATION OF WOOLWINE DENIAL

Official Who Told There  
Was Ample Evidence of  
Efficacy of Christian Science  
Prayer Now Attacks Its Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Los Angeles News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—"If there is still a question in the mind of anyone as to whether or not the prayer of Christian Science heals the sick, ample evidence may be adduced." These words are taken from a supplementary brief signed, with other counsel, by Thomas Lee Woolwine, district attorney of Los Angeles County, California, and submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1916, in the case of P. L. Crane vs. Hiram W. Johnson et al., involving the validity of the California Medical Practice Act.

Mr. Woolwine, who is now engaged in a campaign to prevent treatment of children in Christian Science, and who threatens to prosecute on charges of manslaughter or neglect parents whose children may pass away under such treatment, without the attendance of a physician, has informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that any discussion of his present stand as compared with his position of a few years ago would only involve an "unnecessary controversy," and hence he declines to reply to certain statements made editorially in The Christian Science Monitor, except to deny generally their accuracy.

### The Efficacy of Prayer

One of the statements in the editorial referred to is that Mr. Woolwine is engaged, in a Christian country, in expressing his disbelief in the efficacy of prayer. It is true that in 1916 he assured the Supreme Court that ample evidence might be adduced for the benefit of anyone who doubted that the prayer of Christian Science heals the sick; and that in a later case, that of Nickell and Burke vs. Stephens, he joined his brother counsel in the assertion that Christian Science is the only religion that seriously teaches and practices the art of healing the sick and afflicted. But it is also true that Mr. Woolwine, in the early days of the present month, in a letter to Dr. Rea Smith, president of the Los Angeles County Medical Society, made the statement that belief in non-medical methods of healing could not be urged by any parent as a lawful excuse for failure to furnish "necessary medical attendance for his or her child in case of serious illness"; and that he referred to what he was pleased to call the "fanaticism and delusions resulting from the teachings of what is known as 'Christian Science'."

### Position of the Minor

The editorial submitted to Mr. Woolwine contained also the statement that he is engaged "in insinuating that there is a time limit when, if a man is foolish enough to take his life in his hand, he may trust to prayer, but that up to that time, if only the law will support him, the district attorney shall see to it that the minor is not permitted to take any such risks." In spite of Mr. Woolwine's former defense before the United States Supreme Court of the practice of Christian Science, contrasted with his later characterization of parents who employ such treatment for their children, he had no answer to make to the editorial beyond denying the truth of its statements, and declining to enter into an "unnecessary controversy."

Another editorial statement was as follows: "The right now enjoyed by Christian Scientists in California to medical practice is based upon the demands of the Christian religion as set forth in the Bible." Mr. Woolwine denies the truth of the editorial; but in the two cases mentioned he was at pains to lay before the Supreme Court numerous authorities in support of the contention of himself and his fellow counsel that healing by prayer "is recognized in practically every important religious denomination," and that "the enjoyment of religious freedom guaranteed by our federal and state constitutions demands such an exemption"—that is, exemption of healers by prayer from medical regulation.

### Crystallized Into Law

In support of the latter of these contentions, the brief of Mr. Woolwine and his associates in the case of Nickell and Burke vs. Stephens says: "The principle contended for in the preceding point has become crystallized into the laws of our states and nation through constitutional provisions, legislative enactments, and judicial interpretations. These arise from the fact that the American people are a religious people, and that their government was established upon the principles of religious freedom and personal liberty of the individual. These principles are permanently established and constitute a part of the common law of the country."

In summing up their conclusions in their supplementary brief in the case of Crane vs. Johnson, Mr. Woolwine and his associates had this to say: "We further show that similar exemptions appear in the medical practice acts of 26 states and territories of the United States, and also that, where the question has been raised, such acts have been held constitutional and valid. We cite as consid-

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erable length the very recent decision of the District Court of Appeals of the State of New York, entitled *State vs. Cole*, because of its direct bearing on the question of the legality of treatment by prayer and particularly call the court's attention to that decision.

#### Dependence Upon Prayer

"We next present in brief form a history of the growth of prayer and the dependence of mankind thereon, together with numerous citations from eminent authorities showing the efficacy of prayer in meeting the human needs. In point of time these citations begin with the Bible and end with those from the Christian Science textbook, 'Science and Health,' with Key to the Scriptures, by Mary Baker Eddy. In further support of the fact that healing by prayer is reasonable and natural, we have presented numerous citations from the Bible in 'Appendix A' of our main brief, and if there is still a question in the mind of anyone as to whether or not the prayer of Christian Science heals the sick, ample evidence may be adduced.

"We then present authorities to show that courts have recognized the distinction between healing by spiritual means or prayer, and other means, and also that treatment by prayer or in course of the practice of a religion does not constitute the practice of medicine.

"In 'Appendix C' of our main brief we have presented the tenets of the Christian Science Church, and in the body of the brief present authorities to the effect that this court can take judicial notice of the existence of the Christian Science religion and the tenets thereof."

#### Change of Front

Mrs. Diana Belais Comments on New Attitude of Mr. Woolwine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"What is behind the action of Thomas L. Woolwine, district attorney of Los Angeles, to cause him to contradict and so completely reverse himself on the question of healing without orthodox medical means?" was asked by Mrs. Diana Belais of the New York Anti-Vivisection Society, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Mr. Woolwine's unblushing chameleonism is most remarkable," said Mrs. Belais, "especially as a district attorney is supposed to have that legal, analytical habit of mind which the study and practice of law require. Mr. Woolwine being on record as having defended the present California law giving medical freedom to those believing in spiritual and other methods of healing, and having undoubtedly studied the question carefully, it is difficult to discover the reason for his complete change of front. His reversal would seem to have come from outside pressure. Was it from sources medical?"

#### Organized Fraternity

"Observation has led me to conclude that the 'regular' medical fraternity, with a few honorable exceptions, is organized to the point of conspiracy against any person or persons who dare act on the principle of personal liberty in things medical. The determination to rule and ruin the people of the United States through an absolute medical hierarchy is so evident that he who runs may read it in all the signs of the times. Witness the sweeping bills now before Congress—astutely and insidiously conceived and worded, playing upon popular ignorance and misled sentiment—which, if passed, will make of our entire population but puppets to be banded about from pillar to post by medical men from now until doomsday.

"This medical brotherhood organizes against and attacks every point where it sees the light beginning to filter in, at the same time, like the octopus, it throws out an obscuring medium wherewith to conceal the true purport of its treacherous operations. An expert in misrepresentation and in misleading appeals to the fears of the people, in belauding issues and convincing the public, it has done too much already, through compulsory medicine, to the detriment of public health, life and personal liberty.

#### Inroads Upon Constitution

"And there can be no doubt that this brotherhood has made great inroads upon the Constitution of the United States—that fundamental bulwark of our freedom—treating as a scrap of paper a document upon which we must depend and upon which we have the right to rely as unchanging. Is it our intention to yield to these men our most powerful safeguard? Have we not sufficient manhood and womanhood to fight for this precious civil possession, that it may remain intact and uninjured from the assaults of medical despoilers?"

"Little mercy is shown to suffering humanity by those who are supposed to be its guardians in matters of health. The Christian Science Monitor has already brought out the pertinent point that the love of persecution is an innate feeling of the human mind, and, while in the days of Torquemada it was religious persecution that pursued the independent thinker, in our own day and age it is medical persecution that seeks to slay the recalcitrant human who refuses submission to its edicts—not with fire at the stake, it is true, but with the equally mistaken procedure of the inoculating needle, which carries the various poisons concocted by medical high priests.

#### Beyond Limits of Tolerance

"Mr. Woolwine's assurance in designating as manslaughter a failure to comply with his ukase (or better said, perhaps, that of his employers) as to what constitutes the proper care of children, has gone far beyond the limits of tolerance. He may claim that nothing other than attendance by a vaccinating M. D. is medical attention, but experience has proved that such medical attention is not by any means a reliable method of curing or

preventing human ills; and he will have great difficulty in proving to millions of people in the United States that the services of the serum-therapy-inoculating M. D. are the best with which to secure satisfactory results for health and life.

"The tragedy, not to say the farce, of the 'regular' vivisectional inoculation treatment in the recent influenza epidemic is an object lesson in incompetency, and dismal failure never to be forgotten. The high mortality under that régime was appalling, while under many of the other schools of healing the mortality was less than 1 per cent.

"Why, then, do they persist in upholding the tyranny and power of a school shown by its own reports to have made this most ghastly record in one of the greatest crises of human life and death?"

#### Benefits Fully Proved

"Why is it that in the face of these established facts Mr. Woolwine and official M. D.'s ignore them, indifferently depriving those who come under their care or influence of the great benefits awaiting them—benefits not problematical, but benefits proved and fully demonstrated beyond denial?"

"And how is it possible for them to attempt by force of law to sustain against loving parents the base charge of manslaughter because these parents elect to choose the manner of healing by which they know their children will be more secure, even though this parental decision may deprive the instigators of such tyrannical action of fees and power arising from an unrestricted privilege to run amuck over public rights?"

"What is the secret behind this attitude which ignores facts so important concerning curative results beneficial to mankind? What does this disregard of the truth mean? What does this refusal to admit achievements vital to the public health portend? Why not let mankind have the benefit of improved and successful methods of treatment other than those advocated, verily at the modern sword's point, by the inoculating M. D.'s? Is there a black secret here is self-evident. Cannot the public divine it for itself and act in accordance therewith?"

#### CUT IN EXCESSIVE COAL PRICES ORDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Retail coal dealers of Massachusetts who are charging excessive prices for fuel are told by the Massachusetts Fuel Administrator that action against them will be taken if an immediate readjustment of prices is not made. Notice was given in the form of a memorandum which was sent out to all retail coal dealers yesterday. The fuel administrator declares that the some of the communities of the State the coal dealers, taking advantage of an alleged shortage in the product, are charging all the way from \$18 to \$24 a ton.

The fuel administrator says that there is absolutely no justification for such prices in view of the fact that shipments of moderate priced coal have been secured for communities where shortages existed and that further shipments at a reasonable price may be expected. He calls upon every coal dealer in the State to make adjustments consistent with present conditions.

#### HABEAS CORPUS PLEA FOR PAPER DIRECTORS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Some time before the sentence imposed by court-martial on Hamilton Edwards and Martin Fitzgerald, directors of Freeman's Journal and P. J. Hooper, the editor, in connection with the publication of reports declared to be illegal, a strenuous protest had been made by Mr. Swayne, counsel for the defense, against their detention. This contention, however, was overruled by the Judge Advocate-General at headquarters.

An application was made by counsel on behalf of the defendants for an order of habeas corpus directed to the governor of Mountjoy Jail. Counsel said he had seen no order or warrant for this commitment. Counsel for the Crown said there was no order, but the jailer was holding them under authority to take prisoners for the military and detain them on their behalf. This application was made before the Lord Chief Justice in the King's Bench Division. The Lord Chief Justice said, as the case was a very important one involving a grave constitutional question, he would consider it and deliver judgment later.

#### STRONG ARGUMENTS AGAINST EXTREMISM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The most remarkable discourse yet heard at Tours, where the Socialists are holding a congress, is the warning of Paul Faure against precipitate action, which he considers will follow adhesion to the Third International of Moscow. There can be no doubt about the majority that the Extremists will obtain in favor of the Bolshevik doctrines and tactics, nor of the intention to exclude the moderate elements.

This extreme policy, says Mr. Faure, has already been proved to be a failure. It is only necessary to regard the example of the Confédération Générale du Travail. Since the revolutionary strike of May last, the membership of the trade unions has fallen by two-thirds. The federation itself, which grouped 1,500,000 adherents, has now only 600,000. The Socialist Party will doubtless share the same fate and become altogether ineffective.

#### PRIVATE SCHOOL EXEMPTION CITED

Opponents of Vaccination Hold That Authorities Ought to Enforce Law Against Parochial as Well as Public Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The High MacCullum-More case at Port Richmond, Staten Island, has aroused considerable discussion of vaccination, and those opposed to it have already held one public meeting, while to offset the effect of this meeting the Department of Health has called a meeting to be held in St. George on January 7.

The meeting called by the anti-vaccinationists did not overlook the opposite side of the question, for the speaking was in the nature of a debate between doctors believing in vaccination and doctors and others opposed to it.

Perhaps the most significant point made by the opponents of vaccination, who were careful to make it clear that the meeting was in no wise held to influence the magistrate who will decide the MacCullum-More case on December 20, was that the authorities are not enforcing compulsory vaccination in parochial or private schools.

Attack on Public Schools

There is an opinion among the anti-vaccinationists that the health authorities are concentrating their attack on the public schools of Staten Island, and they insist that a policy which seems to exempt parochial and private schools from compulsory vaccination tends to drive children into those schools and out of the public schools. In this connection one of the speakers in discussing the matter with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, cited the following paragraph from a speech by President-Elect Harding at Marion on December 15:

"I confess to no great satisfaction in the good fortune of those families, which, when they become sufficiently well-to-do, like to take their children away from the public schools and give them the doubtful advantage of more exclusive educational processes."

At a time when it is pointed out, certain interests opposed to the public schools might be served by any policy which might tend to drive pupils away from them, the apparent policy of the health authorities to restrict their compulsory vaccination campaign to public school children may be especially harmful.

Another point made at the meetings was that the race a century from now would surely show the ill effects of vaccination if the campaign was not checked. One doctor said that during the last 12 years not one smallpox case under his notice had proven fatal, while he had seen many fatalities caused by tetanus. It was also said that official records do not show when tetanus is caused by vaccination.

#### Optional in Toronto

A doctor from Canada described the manner in which the court had finally made vaccination optional in Toronto. He said that the Board of Health had sued out a mandamus requiring the mayor to compel vaccination, the mayor had passed the question along to the city council, which had passed it to the court for a decision against the health board's wishes.

The meeting was organized by the Anti-Vivisection Society, the American Drugless Association and the Anti-Compulsory Vaccination League. Dr. A. L. Lucas, of the Drugless Association, said:

"This whole compulsory vaccination campaign is simply a phase of the greater campaign for state medicine and it behooves all of us who for any particular reasons are opposed to state medicine, to work together alertly against the attempt to impose it upon us. We are not making any fight against vaccination of people who want to be vaccinated, but the practice of compulsory vaccination is driving more and more people to send their children to private and parochial schools, where they don't have to submit to a virus that gives them a mild form of smallpox. It is unjust to the children who attend public schools and who have just as much right before the law as the others, that they should be submitted to compulsory vaccination, while the other schools are exempt."

#### WELSH MINERS AGREE TO RESUME WORK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CARDIFF, Wales (Tuesday).—A special meeting was held on Monday of the Rhondda district branch of the South Wales Miners' Federation, covering the whole of the affected area, where 35,000 men ceased work on Wednesday last, urging that the dismissal of 11 men was due to vicarious liability by the management. The delegates accepted the recommendation of the South Wales executive committee to resume work today pending negotiations between that authority and the coal owners.

#### CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION OUTLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A constitution similar to that of Switzerland has been proposed by the five Central American republics, whose representatives are now in conference in San José, Costa Rica, discussing plans looking to a union of the five countries, according to advices received here. This proposition was submitted to the conference by a commission composed of a representative

of each of the five countries interested. While it may be adopted in its general form, just as the conference soon after meeting adopted the general plan of union, it is the general opinion in well informed circles that difficulties will be encountered in trying to work out the details for putting the proposed legislation into operation. It is understood that the delegates from Nicaragua have returned to Managua to discuss with their government certain questions which have arisen at the conference in San José.

#### CLERGY RESTRAINED FROM CASTING VOTE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—Monsignor Ogno, apostolic commissioner of Upper Silesia, has issued a statement on behalf of the Pope expressing regret that the harmony of the Roman Catholics of Silesia is disturbed by political agitation, and prohibiting priests of both nationalities from carrying on propaganda. The priests are ordered not even to express private views or vote at the plebiscite election, nor must churches or schools be used for political discussions. Monsignor Ogno warns the priests that the apostolic chair equipped him with powers to inflict punishments to make the decree effective.

Monsignor Ogno's action attracts much attention here. It is printed in the newspapers prominently and is regarded as all the more significant because it comes as an answer to an appeal from Polish sympathizers among the Silesian clergy, who protested against a rescript recently issued by Cardinal Bertram of Breslau prohibiting clergy from participating in the political agitation.

This caused a violent agitation among the Polish sympathizers against the Cardinal, but the Pope's course now shows that he approved of Cardinal Bertram's action. In so far, therefore, Monsignor Ogno's step may be regarded as favorable to Germany's interests, but it is pointed out in Berlin official quarters that the step is simply impartial.

Reports from Upper Silesia indicate that the English and French commissioners are pursuing contrary policies. The French are playing a game so hard in glove with Mr. Korfanty, that when his local agents hold private conferences, the French district controller attends, but if the district happens to have a British controller, his agents are ordered to make a report to the nearest French controller. It is reported that General Haller starts for New York on January 7 to inaugurate Polish propaganda and secure American credits.

#### ILLINOIS WOMEN FORWARD PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Formal protest against proposed legislation sponsored by Senators Medill McCormick of Illinois and William S. Kenyon of Iowa, under the program outlined by Warren G. Harding, President-elect, was voiced by the Illinois Legislative Women's Congress when the members of the organizations sent telegrams to the Senators asking them to refrain from the creation of a woman's welfare bureau. It should not be taken out of the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor. Resolutions endorsing the eight-hour working day for women recommended by the industrial survey commission appointed by Governor Lowden were also adopted.

A legislative program for the State of Illinois was outlined by Mary McDowell, head of the University of Chicago Settlement.

#### GOVERNMENT ANSWER FILED IN CABLE SUIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Answers filed yesterday in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of War; Newton D. Baker, Secretary of the Navy; to the suit brought by the Western Union Company seeking to prevent interference with cable landings at Miami, Florida, contend that the executive department of the federal government has, since the Administration of President Grant, had unquestioned right to regulate cable landings.

#### VANISHED RACE LEFT "APARTMENT HOUSE"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BALTIMORE, Maryland.—Discovery of a stone "apartment" building, 35 stories high and containing 1000 rooms, believed to have been the home of a now extinct tribe of American Indians, is announced by the Archaeological Institute of America at Johns Hopkins University. The "apartment" block was uncovered with a group of towns representing an ancient civilization in the midst of the southwestern desert, by the School of American Research conducted at Santa Fe, New Mexico, by the Institute.

#### SWISS PRESS DISPUTE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Tuesday).—The strike of compositors, which commenced at Geneva, has extended to Bern and St. Gall. Newspapers at St. Gall have published a joint newspaper. Socialist newspapers at Bern and St. Gall are still appearing. The strike originated in the refusal of employers to concede an increase in wages of 15 francs. Federal authorities will endeavor to mediate between the employers and the workers. Strikers formed a procession at Chaux-de-Fonds, when speeches were delivered in the market place.

#### OPPOSITION TO TAX-EXEMPT SECURITIES

Pennsylvania Congressman Says Result Is Only to Relieve Wealthy of Taxes While the Burden Falls on General Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In support of a bill introduced by him, providing against issuance of federal, state, county or municipal tax-exempt securities, Louis T. McFadden (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, said yesterday:

"A fair and equal distribution of the burdens of taxation is the greatest problem before Congress at the present time. The vast amount of revenue required to pay the current expenses of government and to liquidate the enormous war debt under the most economical administration of our fiscal affairs will necessarily for a long period be a heavy drain upon our resources, hampering our industries and commerce.

"If half of our people pay all the taxes, it follows that their burden must be twice as heavy as if the whole were taxed alike.

#### Large Value Exempt

"It is estimated by the best authorities that approximately \$15,000,000,000 of securities in the United States are now exempt from taxation. That amount nearly equals all of the railroad property in the country and it is over twice as great as the farm products that are annually sold. This is in addition to the bonds of the national government to the amount of nearly \$25,000,000,000 partially or wholly tax-exempt.

"The great injustice of tax exemption was not brought home to our taxpayers until it became apparent that tax exemption defeats the purposes of the graduated income tax," said Mr. McFadden. "Exemption of a bond from federal income tax is of no benefit to the owner having a small income. It is only of nominal advantage to the individual receiving an income of \$10,000 a year, but to the person enjoying an income of \$100,000 a year, a 5 per cent tax-free security yields nearly as great an income as a taxable bond yielding 7.3 per cent. While a person having an income of \$100,000 a year enjoys as large a net return from a 5 per cent bond as from a taxable security yielding 14.9 per cent interest.

#### Rich Hold Tax-Free Securities

"The result of this preference is that tax free securities drift into the coffers of the rich and are ultimately owned by the wealthy, thus enabling them to evade the payment of the heavy income taxes contemplated by law.

"Another result, vicious to the general public, is that the wealthy investors decline to purchase taxable securities as freely as formerly. Railroads, street car companies, gas companies, industrial and commercial corporations are therefore compelled to borrow from small investors and to pay higher rates to both large and small lenders. Freight rates, carfares and commodities are consequently increased in price. The public is compelled to pay in two ways for the tax exemption privilege granted the favored ones, by increased taxation and by increased cost of living."

Opposing the proposal to issue tax-free bonds for home loan banks, Mr. McFadden declared that this was merely another attempt to get tax-free securities for rich investors. There is as much money available for home building now as there was 20 years ago, and more, he argued, but persons prefer to use their money for other purposes, he argued. Investors will not put their money into building now because they are waiting for the era of lower prices.

#### Carnival of Extravagance

"A second reason for shortage of home ownership," he said, "is that people always spend their money for what they most desire. The average family prefers to live in rented apartments and own an automobile rather than to occupy its own home and go without the motor car.

"Half of the money spent as first cost for automobiles would make the first payment on all the homes the country needs. The upkeep of these cars would take care of the deferred payments. Automobiles are typical of

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"Our country has passed through a carnival of extravagance. We are coming to an era of enforced frugality. "If the government were to appropriate money for the purpose of creating homes now, without a change of public sentiment, the appropriation would simply add to the riot of extravagance. We do not need more money so much as we need to judiciously use the money we have."

#### TREASURY SECURITIES FOR 1921 ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The issue of the 1921 Treasury savings securities, which will be on sale on January 1 at post offices and other agencies throughout the country, has been announced by the Treasury.

They consist of the 25-cent thrift stamp, which bears no interest and is used to evidence payments on account of war savings stamps and certificates, the \$1 Treasury savings stamp, which bears no interest and is used to evidence payments on account of war savings stamps and Treasury savings certificates, the \$5 war savings stamp, and the registered Treasury savings certificates in denominations of \$25, \$100 and \$1000 (maturity value).

As in previous years the issue price of the war savings stamp will be \$4.12 in January, and will increase 1 cent a month to \$4.23 in December. The issue price of the \$25 certificate will be \$20.60 in January and will increase at the rate of 5 cents a month to \$21.15 in December, and the issue price of the \$100 certificate will be \$82.40 in January and will increase at the rate of 20 cents a month to \$94.60 in December. The \$1000 certificate will be sold for \$824 in January and the price will increase at the rate of \$2 a month to \$846 in December.

The new Treasury savings securities offered for 1921 supply a \$1 unit for saving and a registered government security in the \$25 denomination, which can be conveniently purchased through the accumulation of the \$1 Treasury savings stamps.

#### MANY ARRESTS IN WISCONSIN DRY RAIDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Eight men, seven of them saloonkeepers of Brown County, were arrested at Green Bay, Wisconsin, on charges of violating the prohibition laws, having been indicted by the federal grand jury at Milwaukee, which went on record as favoring the sale of light wines and liquors and was severely rebuked and dismissed by United States Judge Ferdinand A. Geiger. One man was arrested at Manitowish. The day opened with 70 arrests at Hurley, where 37 saloons were raided and two sleds loaded with seized liquor.

In addition, United States Marshal Randolph began serving 17 warrants which were issued following the federal grand jury report.

The Milwaukee authorities have opened a campaign against drunken drivers of motor cars. A. C. Backus, municipal judge, sentenced the first person arrested on this charge to the maximum punishment, six months in jail.

#### RAILROADS' COAL BILL RISES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The railroads' coal bill for the first nine months of this year was \$97,026,624 more than during the corresponding period last year, said a statement issued yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission. A resolution asking the commission for a report as to the amounts spent by the roads for coal this year and last was adopted on Monday by the Senate. The cost of coal was greater in the New England district than in any other place in the country, the commission said, the cost being \$7.72 per net ton, as against \$6.67 a ton last year.

#### ADAMS-NEW HAVEN SUIT IS SETTLED

Defendants to Pay \$2,900,000—Action Was Against Former Directors for \$150,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The suit brought by Edwin Adams and other stockholders of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad against former directors of the road for the recovery of \$150,000,000, alleged to have been lost to the road through mismanagement and waste, was reported settled yesterday before Judge Charles M. Hough of the United States District Court. It was understood that the terms of settlement provided for payment by the defendants of \$2,900,000. The defendants included C. M. Pratt, William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass LeMay, executors of the estate of J. P. Morgan, and a number of others.

NEW YORK, New York.—The Adams suit has been pending since August 30, 1916, and most of the allegations in it are based on findings in the government's dissolution suit against the New Haven road. The action, however, was slumbering when a second group of stockholders on June 7, 1917, brought a similar suit containing the same allegations. This action was dismissed by Judge Hough, who at the same time said that the second group of plaintiffs might obtain the relief they sought through vigorous prosecution of the Adams suit.

#### ANOTHER BUILDING COMBINE DISBANDED

NEW YORK, New York.—One more organization of contractors under investigation by New York's anti-building trust forces yesterday announced its dissolution. J. E. Eustis, secretary-treasurer of the Hoisting Association, which comprises eight companies doing 95 per cent of the steam and electric hoisting work here, testified before the legislative committee on housing that the decision to disband was made on Monday. He said he was satisfied that the association's members would have unrestricted open competition from now on. His testimony followed readings into the records by Samuel Untermyer, committee counsel, minutes of association meetings from last April to November, telling of consideration of uniform prices.

Mr. Eustis said the association members also voted to withdraw from the Building Trades Employers Association, which has been linked with the Building Trades Council of Robert P. Brindell, who is now under \$100,000 bond awaiting trial in connection with charges of extortion evolving from the inquiry.

#### HEAVY REDUCTION IN WORKING FORCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Orders issued by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad yesterday will cause the lay-off of 25 per cent of the employees of the railroad's shops in Aurora and Galesburg, Illinois, and Burlington, Iowa. About 6300 men are employed normally in the shops of the three towns. The greater number of the 1500 layoffs will be made on December 31, although a number have already gone into effect.

Announcement is made from the East Chicago offices of the Inland Steel Company that a further reduction of their working forces is to take place next week. Their normal payroll of 700, already cut to 3000, is to be reduced to 1500 temporarily. Normal operations are to be resumed as soon as buying in steel increases, which is expected later in January.



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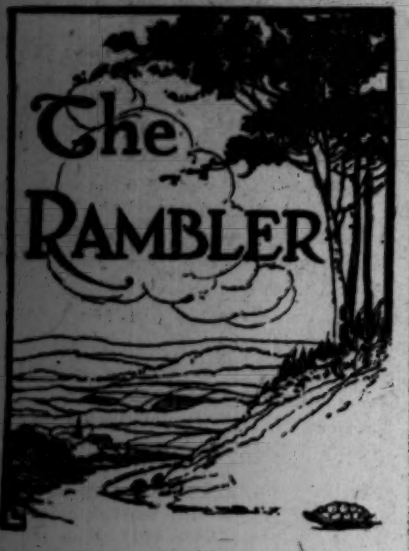
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The Workshops of Paris

You may not know it, but one of the most difficult things in writing a column, say like the Rambler, is with all the best intentions in the world not to make it too "literary," and you will please observe that I use these quotation marks because they really describe what I mean better than any words. Of the writing about books there is no end, and yet there are a great many very fine and interesting things besides books about which one can write. Perhaps one can compromise and say that a book or a review or an article will often set going a train of thought that takes shape in an article not at all "literary," or bibliographical, if it like you better.

Such a book is "Marie Claire's Workshop," translated from the French "L'Atelier de Marie Claire" and written by Madame Audoux, because it shows a side of French life that is not always or even often known to the stranger, whose ideas of French life are generally as superficial as those of the stranger in any foreign country. Madame Audoux about ten years ago wrote another novel that had a great success, as an English critic shows, both on account of "its real literary distinction" and because of the circumstances of its author. Briefly stated, the book that I speak of shows the industry and real courage of two French bourgeois, a wife and her husband, in carrying on a dress-making establishment, the good nature and kindness that they show, and the same qualities that they arouse in their workwomen. It is an old saying for one to point out that much of the serious side of French life is quite unknown to the English-speaking peoples, but it is so, nevertheless.

France, at least to the thinking of an Anglo-Saxon, suffers from her centralization, and has to pay for it in certain misconceptions that the French themselves resent most of all. Gradually, through the centuries, Paris has engrossed more and more the attention and the interest not only of the Frenchman, but of the stranger, until too often when we say France, we mean Paris. With this side of the question, I have little to do, but it stands to reason that if one take a city as typical of and representing the whole nation, and if one be by no means well acquainted with that city itself, one will take restricted types and classes as representing that city and so the country at large, which in the case of France and Paris, will be the most misleading thing in the world.

It seems ridiculous to say it, but there are probably thousands of good people whose acquaintance with la belle France consists in the acquaintance with certain Paris cafés and restaurants, the Rue de la Paix, the Place de l'Opéra, and other profound and dignified sources of a nation's greatness and dignity. Now, as a matter of fact, the population of Paris is constantly being filled up by streams from all parts of France, though you can find plenty of what are called "native" Parisians. It follows, then, that these newcomers must bring to the Parisian crucible their own qualities, habits and ways of thinking, and in many cases all these are extremely valuable. Go into Marie Claire's workshop or any other like it and you will see the justice of this statement. If you use your eyes, and most especially your ears, you will be impressed by three things, to wit, the industry, the good nature and the sobriety, three things certainly that steady any commonwealth and make it fortunate. I am not ready to admit that on many subjects the French way of looking at things is not the same as the American, but we must remember that the French would say just the same thing of the Americans. On the other hand, sobriety, industry and good nature are certainly the common denominators of civilization and these are found in such places as the workshop of Marie Claire.

The other day, an English military writer in speaking of the French and German characters, said of the former as soldiers they were excitable in preparation and discussion, but cool in action and operation, while the reverse was true of the Germans. Much of this applies to the small bourgeois of Paris, who day after day toil and save with an invincible and calm persistence that is admirable. It must also be remembered that, say what may the financiers and economists, the Latin, except perhaps in the very largest affairs, has never quite grasped the meaning of the rule that money must be spent in order to make money. He can be grandiose in thinking about politics and literature and art, but he shrinks into the retail mood when it comes to matters of business. Nor has he in many cases grasped the idea that many and quick sales at lower prices can be a profitable method of business. One can give various reasons for this, all more or less hypothetical, nor do I know just why this should be so. One reason for this may be that taxation for centuries has been so heavy and consequently has weighed so upon

profits that in some cases it has come well nigh to discouraging them.

But with political economy we have nothing to do, and can content ourselves with the fact, a comforting fact, that in France there are many Marie-Claire's workshops and of these many are found in Paris. Her workshop, to be sure, was not so very small naturally, but it belongs to the class of industrial establishments that are found among the small industries. Even today, Paris is a city of many small shops; where such are almost a luxury in New York or Chicago, they are a necessity in Paris and seemed to flourish even during the hard times of the war. It may be, that notwithstanding his love of codification and centralization, the Frenchman in industrial matters is an individualist and the small shop and the small workshop are very individualist affairs, though they have not the graceful pen of a Madame Audoux to sing their histories.

There is a tremendously sober side to the French character and it frequently comes out in places like Marie-Claire's workshop. I use the word "sober," not in the sense of melancholy at all, but as appertaining to serious purpose and sustained effort. It by no means precludes smiles and cheerfulness and a sense of the comic, but these are not allowed to interfere with the work in hand. The Frenchman, especially the Parisian Frenchman, is like the Irishman; you can make some slight joke to him and he will not regard you as a suspicious character, but on the contrary recognize in you a member of the confraternity and make you welcome.

Go into the many little streets in the Marais or on the left bank of the Seine and observe how they are crammed with small establishments, small butchers, small grocers, small mercers, small bootmakers, small milliners, small haberdashers; row after row they show their compact and self-contained shop windows in the narrow street, and apparently they all of them do a fairly good business. In Marie-Claire's workshop the transactions are large, and for this reason and on account of the things sold the question of credit is much more acute, as you will see if you but read the book, which gives you a picture of character that has always helped the world. Finally, I would ask you to note this further, namely, that the "French novel," if the writers of it will but so incline, can be written much more like "Marie-Claire's Workshop," and so have won for it a much worthier position than it has today. Madame Audoux evidently knows that goodness is beauty.—J. H. S.

## MODEL YACHTS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Did you ever go in for model boats? We did with all the enthusiasm that large families of boys and girls go in for everything from cricket to con-juring. And not for worlds would we ever have spoken or even thought of them as toys. They were boats, model boats if you like, and some of the hulls had come from shops, but if we hadn't made that, everything else above the deck was ours and every mast had its full complement of rigging and every sail its proper sheets and tackle for hoisting and lowering and there was nothing unworkable about any one of them.

Once upon a time we might have begun with the kind that hang by a string from their masts in toy shop windows and wouldn't sail or even stand up in a "breeze of wind," but it was so long ago, we didn't care to remember it any more than our first knickerbockers or our long hair. Most of our boats were rigged with mainsail, top-sail, foresail and jib and sometimes a flying jib as well, but we found out that the fewer and bigger the sails were the better the boats always sailed. There was at least one ketch, however, ketches with their mizzen mast were a popular rig on the east coast where we spent the summer and we had been made to draw them in every conceivable attitude for years, but it was an awkward rig to manage and always more of a model than a prize winner.

Later on we had the fin-keeled racing boats and we were tremendously proud of them and spent whole winters in racing them with taller masts and bigger sails and sets of little lead rudders, weighted according to the wind, which swung over with the heel of the boat and held her on her course straight across the pool.

There was no scorn deep enough for the boat with a string; that was a toy if you like! Strings were for kites and our kite flying is a story by itself. If our boats struck a snag or got becalmed before reaching port we swam or waded after them and the competition for the honor was keen.

But the pride of our hearts and our whole fleet was a big topsail schooner, an heirloom that no one had ever thought of sailing before it was handed over to us because it was getting too old and shabby to stay in the library any longer. It became the greatest prize we ever had and once we had tested its seaworthy qualities in the bath there never was a chance of it getting back to the top of the library bookcase again.

Every rope was rotten with age and we refitted them with silk fishing line; some of the sails were torn and we cut out the new ones with Nurse's big scissors and bagged her until she had hemmed them for us on the old sewing machine. It had a pitch pine hull hollowed from a single block, sound and strong from stem to stern, with a flush deck marked off into planks. The mainsail boom was broken and the rudder lost and the making of new ones, jaws tiller and all, occupied our waking thoughts for days. If we had only been half as diligent at school there is no telling what might have happened to us, we might even have been ministers of the Crown; but we weren't, so we are scattered across the world instead and have nothing more wonderful to tell than our tales.

We flew the Jolly Roger at the main, we looked everywhere for a white ensign but we couldn't find one and we chanced on the Roger in a shop where we were hunting for blocks and pulleys and other odds and ends dear to our hearts. It was a black silk one, very handsome, and after all it was much more romantic than anything legitimate. Pirates were always rakish schooners, low, black and long, with heavy spars; ours had all the qualities but blackness and with all our purism we couldn't bring ourselves to paint that good pitch pine grain, which was perhaps as well, because the authorities might have made us scrape it off again. Then the question was how to get the Shark down to water. The canal was the nearest but even that was a mile away. She was too heavy for one to carry and too awkward for two; but one of us had a younger sister and she had a go-cart for her air, so we lashed across the seat of a go-cart she arrived at the water's edge and it wasn't long before an admiring throng gathered to watch her voyaging from bank to bank.

Of course the go-cart was generally in demand so our sailings were irregu-



Marshal Ney, "the bravest of the brave"

lar. Sometimes they were exciting too when we had to harbor our ship while we forcibly deterred enthusiasts who seemed to be under the delusion that the voyages could be hastened with stones thrown at her stern.

Now our summer holidays were invariably spent on the Lincolnshire coast, where the tide left deep and ideal pools for boat sailing, and we knew that we possessed a craft that would beat anything all the way from Skegness to Cleethorpes if handled as we knew how to handle her, but while we couldn't think of leaving her at home we couldn't see how we were going to take her with us. A family crammed railway carriage was no port for a five foot schooner even in a storm, and the guards van full of dogs and hampers was worse. Very reluctantly we made up our minds to dismantle her.

Everything came down masts, spars, shrouds and cross-tees, and the whole splendor was packed in canvas and stowed away under the seat with the silver basket and Judy, the beloved cocker spaniel.

We rigged her up on the lawn within sight of the sea and in the middle of an admiring audience, and then we sailed her. It was some little time before she came up to her canal performances. More ballast was needed for the stronger winds, we found the square topsails too difficult to set for a cross wind and discarded them, but even without them she made short work of everything that could be brought against her. There wasn't enough competition to make a good race so we got excitement by taking her out to sea when we bathed and swam beside her on her course and no model boat on the coast had ever done that before without shipwreck, we were sure.

But one day when we were sailing her in this way we had the most thrilling boat-sailing experience of our lives. The whole clan was just going in to bathe, dozens of us, boys and girls, sisters, cousins and aunts, and our schooner with all plain sail set was moving, slowly out to sea in a light southerly breeze. Suddenly we looked up and there straight into shore from somewhere but the wide North Sea came sailing a small model boat, a cutter rigged racing yacht. Right to our port she came and she wasn't half as big as the Shark. We were too surprised even to stop her. She tossed a little when she felt the breakers and then grounded and fell over on her side.

Not a mark to show where she had come from, not a name even to call her. Up and down the coast we stared but no explanation ever came to all our inquiries and the stranger was added to our fleet, and few the flax of romance ever after and we boasted no more about the Shark's blue water triumphs.

It had been fine for several days so perhaps she had sailed straight out to sea when no one was looking or her owner had gone to dinner. Miles and miles she must have sailed and we wondered if she had taken bearings off the Hunstanton or the Inner Dowsing Lights. Then a change of wind must have come and brought her sailing straight in to our harbor. It was the only sea mystery we had ever known and we never forgot it.

## THE NEY LEGEND IN LOUISIANA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Sometime in the future, when some romantic historian writes a volume of "Lost Men of Louisiana," the Ney romance—or, better, legend—may be traced to its source, and found to be true, as some legends are, or disproved, as are many stories that have been accepted for many a century.

The legend of the Ney family in Louisiana is one of the many which cling round the lives of famous men and women. There is the tale of the lost Dauphin, son of the unfortunate Louis XVI, the tale of the Aiglon—Napoleon's son—living out his life on foreign soil; the evergreen story of Johann Orth, the long-lost Archduke of Austria, son of Francis Joseph; the famous Hector MacDonald, missing from the British Army at the height of his career, and afterward reported from China, India, Mexico, Brazil, the Congo, Tibet, and a score of other places; and a hundred others. Among

historical source in the State has been searched. In 1817, however, one of the Napoleonic generals, by name Lallemand, planned to start a colony for prescribed French soldiers in the United States. A tract was obtained on the Trinity River in Texas, and named "Champ d'Asile." The veterans gathered together and set out for this tract, but misfortune so fell on them that the project was abandoned, and many of the soldiers sought asylum in the French-speaking parishes of southern Louisiana.

The Ney descendants in Louisiana place the disappearance of Benoit Ney, father of Clarissa Ney at this time. It is thought the marshal deliberately disappeared to protect those who conspired to effect his escape from France. Others of the Ney family believe Benoit Ney was a brother of Peter Stuart Ney, of North Carolina, and that the latter was the real Marshal Ney.

## DIBDIN'S TOUR

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

For millions of those who know Charles Dibdin as the author of "Tom Bowling," "The Arethusa," and a dozen famous sea-songs, there is probably not one who has suspected that their manly and generous author was ever taken by the craze for the picturesque which was the predominant aesthetic movement of the decades from 1785 to 1815. Yet his views on scenery and composition, as well as on everything else imaginable, are set out at length in two fine quarto volumes entitled "Observations on a Tour through almost the whole of England, and a considerable part of Scotland (1802)," illustrated with 40 interesting aquatint plates of scenery by himself, and 20 charming little vignettes, the latter all of social interest, by his sister.

The "Respectable and Intelligent Friends" to whom the letters are addressed read from the sculptor Flaxman to Dibdin's publisher, Woodfall, who was perhaps overruled in matters concerning the production of the work since it is perhaps the worst arranged book ever issued. The plates have neither numbers nor titles, the letters no headings, the book no index; a single leaf at the beginning of volume one contains all the information vouchsafed, and to find the title of any plate or any letter reference must be made to this. Moreover, the title of any letter is no clue to the contents, so that to find the author's opinion on Dr. Johnson, on York Minster or on the proper control of the theater, there is nothing for it but to read the book. Nor is this always, or often, easy; Dibdin has no humor whatever, and is inordinately well pleased with himself and his friends; it is indeed nothing less than extraordinary that a writer who could boast with justice that his songs "had been the solace of sailors in long voyages, in storms, in battle," could so solemnly set down in his advertisement that "so much mental and manual labor has rarely, perhaps never, been bestowed by one man on any production," and in his preface hints that "I have the proud pleasure to boast that the fullest and most complete satisfaction (of my valuable and respectable correspondents to wit) has been unequivocally extended to me."

Yet the book is worth more than a casual glance, less for its author's views on antiquities, which are usually dismissed with contempt, but for his account of social matters and the ordinary conditions of the time. We learn from him how bad even the main roads were in many parts of England; how various the inns, dear and infamous bad here, excellent there; how a troupe of strolling players would scrawl their program in ink and affix it to a barn; how postillions were in league with landlords to exaggerate the distance from stage to stage and so obtain larger fees; how unjust Dr. Johnson was to Scotland, what "demi-metals" were, so familiar to readers of "Mansfield Park"; why Chaucer was old-fashioned; and why Richardson's novels were more dangerous than Tom Jones, a view which Coleridge was to express a few years later. We shall find, too, that Sir Anthony Absolute was not alone in his attack on circulating libraries, or Jane Austen and Sanford and Merton in their bitterness against fashionable boarding schools; that the evils of watering places were not confined to the pages of the professed satirist; that the condition of the poor and

the revival of agriculture were subjects of wider interest than we in our conceit have imagined; and that the inhabitants of Chester were very cautious of spending money on entertainments "lest they should not get their pennyworth for their penny."

Like many of his generation, Dibdin found the Downs bleak and dreary, but he was enthusiastic over the beauties of Derbyshire. Letter LVII indeed deserves reading as a commentary on the nearly contemporary raptures of Elizabeth Bennet and his delight in the Lakes was enhanced by a reading of Gray's Tour. He loved birds, moreover, took a keen interest in botany. It might seem impossible to dismiss Lichfield and its society without a word of Dr. Johnson, but the mystery is explained when we come to the violent attack on him and "the left-handed sophistry peculiar to his taste" in Letter XXXVII. Dibdin's remarks on the great men of the different counties he visited are, like the rest of the book, a curious mixture of prejudice and enthusiasm; Milton he admires with his whole heart; Pope he distrusts; Sir Thomas More he reverences; Richard de Bury he reveres in terms of high praise. Now and again, of course, we find preposterous opinions, as that "Mason observes upon nature with more of a painter's judgment than Gray," or that "the name of Dreuxsteintown, a place upon Dartmoor, means nothing more nor less than Druidstintown, 'druid' being the ancient word for 'druid';" but for insights on the time, for quaint beliefs and first-hand if often mistaken opinions we may do worse than turn from the products of the circulating library which Dibdin detested to spend an hour or two with him in travel or discourse.

## THE SONG OF THE IVY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The English ivy, which comes into flower only with October, brings a renewal of glad sound to the countryside at a moment when there is perhaps more enduring silence abroad than at any other time of year.

The world of nature stands just between the tides. Summer growth and life are done. There is a kind of delicious pause, almost a complete lull, of effort upon everything. All the birds are mute in the spinneys, but the robin, and his quiet, desultory music serves rather to accentuate than to conceal the general scarcity of autumn sounds.

But now comes the ivy, with its infinity of yellow tassels bursting into bloom on every tree-trunk and hedge-row in the lane; and, to the ear at least, it is as though all the vigor and fullness of summer had suddenly returned. This towering old ash-stump at the crook of the lane, which carries the ivy-growth of ages upon it, gives out a perfect tornado of sound, the blended murmur of countless insect-wings. As you stand under the vast spreading canopy of green and gold, it seems as though all the honey-bees in the world had forgathered to the ivy's nectar-feast. And not only bees. There are wasps innumerable, butterflies by the score, crowding, scrambling humble-bees and drone-flies; every winged atom of the countryside has come to swell the symphony. A hundred paces off, the sound of it was startlingly deep and clear, but now it amounts to a veritable uproar—a volume of rich, vibratory music unimaginable to one who has never experienced it. This October song of the ivy-bloom keeps the world going in music until the thrushes, silent through all the summer, have plucked up heart to sing again.

## THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

By SIR HENRY LUCY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Time was, within memory of many of us, that Parliament, meeting for a new session in the first week of February, pegged away to the second week in August, and, with pleased consciousness of having done its duty, went off for a six months recess. This year members of both houses have practically been in attendance at Westminster throughout the full length, a brief autumn recess affording necessary breathing time.

Nor is that the full length of the story. The Prime Minister not understanding why others should want to rest, accordingly planned a winter campaign lasting up to Christmas Eve. All over the country meetings were, at brief intervals, addressed by prominent members of his party, the text of the speeches being the greatness and the goodness of the Government, and the futility of various sections of the House of Commons who were contemporaneously arraigning it. Those who tramped the country were Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Chamberlain, the Home Secretary, and Dr. Macnamara. This organized demonstration looked like a reconnaissance in force preliminary to a general election. I have, however, the best reason to know that a dissolution of Parliament does not at the present time form a contingency occupying the Premier's attention.

Surprise is occasionally expressed because whilst the official salary of the Secretary of State for War is £5000 a year, his colleague at the head of the navy—Britain's first line of defense—receives only £4500. The arrangement is based on the fact that whilst the First Lord of the Admiralty has a house allotted to him, free of rent and all other charges, the War Minister has none. For the purpose of a big reception the rooms at Admiralty House are almost as inconvenient as 10 Downing Street, where the Prime Minister of a mighty empire is housed. The mansion was built 280 years ago on the site of Wallingford House. Its chief architectural beauty is a screen by Adam. Among its odd medley of furniture are what are known as the Dolphin chairs, the arms and necks being carved in imitation of the fish. Originally, I believe, they came from Venice, the work of a native craftsman.

There are several good pictures, notably a portrait of Nelson, painted in Naples more than a century ago for Sir William Hamilton. A portrait of Peppys is more attractive in its personality than its artistic merit. It was interesting after dinner to come across the third Earl of Camperdown studying a big picture hanging on the walls of the drawing room representing the great sea fight won by his ancestor whose historic name lives in the peerage of today.

## Scott's Dress Suits of Festive Cut!

In a style where one is forbidden to use much color decoration or departure from the Conventional—yet a man feels the urge of being distinctive. Scott's Dress Clothes, in cut, character and quality conform to the highest international standard of excellence. Made for the man who despises any compromise.

Dress Coat and Trousers \$85  
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From our own workrooms—Ready-to-Wear

Scott & Company  
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Very Highest Quality

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It is full of new features—short sleeves, above the elbows, broad, soft girdle with large bow; collar, vestee and cuffs of fine cream all-over embroidered organdy; fuller skirt with odd motifs of self material, with odd ornament in center and frilled edges. Comes in navy, black or brown taffeta. An exceptional value.

430

Beef Stew

MADE of left-over

roast beef—it can

be more delicious than

it was yesterday if into

it you put a tablespoon-

ful of that rich, Frenchy

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## PLEA FOR STRONG UNITED RUSSIA

American-Russian Chamber of Commerce Declares for a Policy of Non-Intervention and Against Dismemberment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—No recognition, no dismemberment and no intervention are the chief points of a policy toward Russia urged by the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, which from the first has opposed the Bolshevik régime. Now that peace has come to Russia, the Soviet Government will have to meet its severest test, says the Chamber, and "there are few, if any, observers that prophesy long life for it."

"There is nothing in common between a free democracy and an organization having for its object the overthrow of civilized government," says the Chamber, "or between the honorable discharge of public and private debt and the repudiation of both. We cannot approve legalizing by recognition of the Soviet Government the acts of confiscation of all private property."

"We believe there should be no dismemberment. The national patrimony of the Russian people should be their own, intact and undivided. Liberal Russian thought has always accepted the idea of an independent Poland and Finland, and the historic wrongs of those two countries have been repaired. But the process of dissolution should go no further. A dismembered Russia means unrest in Russia, anarchy in Asia and disturbance throughout the world. The development of Russia's great economic resources and the restoration of her civilized life are conditional on the stability alike of her government and her territory. The life of the present Soviet régime has been prolonged because of the national resentment at the threatened policy of dismemberment. We hope for a national development within Russia that will be along lines of a confederation of self-governing states."

"The Russian people will in time reconstruct their own life on the basis of self-government. The traditional friendship between them and the United States tells us to give them unhindered opportunity to do so. If we hope to be permitted a part in the commercial life of the Russia that is to be, we should abstain from word or action that in any measure inhibits their rights to work out their own salvation."

"A strong united Russia is of the utmost importance for the economic future of America. Respecting her national feelings and her normal pride in an undiminished domain, let us recognize these as fundamentals of her life, while refusing to recognize the hideous despotism which a limited few have temporarily imposed upon her."

## Soviets Detain Foreigners

Party of 100 Sent Back to Petrograd From the Border

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Information reached the State Department yesterday from Baltic sources that 100 or more persons of other than Russian nationality, including a few citizens of the United States and a number of British subjects, were barred from leaving Soviet Russia a few days ago, after they had reached the border. The company was suddenly ordered to return to Petrograd when it was about to cross into another country. The Department of State announced yesterday that it had not received the names of any of these citizens of the United States and that it had no information as to why they were refused permission to leave Soviet Russia.

It was also reported to the department that although foreigners leaving Russia were theoretically permitted to take their goods with them, the amount of their baggage was frequently reduced as a result of examination, decrees and restrictions at the frontier.

Deportation proceedings against Ludwig C. A. K. Martens and other members of his bureau will not necessarily be affected by his recall to Soviet Russia, by which he was sent here as a trade representative. Gregory Weinstein, Mr. Martens' secretary, is like his principal, a subject of deportation proceedings. At the Department of Labor yesterday it was said that the matter of continuing the deportation process or of allowing Mr. Martens and Mr. Weinstein to depart at their own convenience was in the hands of William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, who had not announced any decision. Mr. Martens will surrender to officials of the Department of Labor on Monday next.

Although Mr. Martens is reported to have received instructions to cancel all contracts with business men in this country it does not appear that the Vanderlip concessions in Kamchatka are likely to be affected. It was learned yesterday that no representations had been made by Japan with reference to possible conflict of interest in Kamchatka with the Vanderlip plans for exploitation, although Japan is reported to have some 300 fishing concessions along the Siberian coast.

## MR. DANIELS ADVISES NATIONALIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, yesterday expressed himself as favoring the nationalization of such oil and water power resources of the United States as are still available for nationalization, in order that

the interests of this country on the sea might be adequately protected.

"Has not the time come when oil and coal and water power shall be nationalized?" the Secretary asked. "The ownership of essentials should belong to all the people, and steps should be taken by which wasteful production, large sales abroad to the injury of America, and profiteering upon private and industrial consumers shall be ended. Whether the government shall buy and carry on production of coal, oil and water power, or regulate their production, distribution and price, is a question of pressing importance."

Mr. Daniels pointed out that in an emergency an adequate supply of oil might turn the tide of a naval battle, and while he did not urge an absolute embargo on oil the needs of the navy and merchant marine should be considered, he felt.

## WAR MOTHERS' TOUR IN EUROPE

Arrangements Made to Charter Ship—American Mothers Plan to Visit Scenes of World War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Mrs. Alice French, war mother of the National War Mothers, has announced that the organization has completed arrangements to charter a ship for the first week in June, 1921, to carry American war mothers to Europe, where a tour of six weeks will be made, including visits to all important battlefields and other places associated with the world war. Not less than 500 war mothers are expected to make the trip. Word from several states indicates that many war veterans who did not get to the fighting line may join the mothers in the voyage.

The ship, to be known as the Gold Star ship, will be chartered through the Fletcher Savings & Trust Company, of this city, and applications for reservations have been forwarded by the company to members of the national board of directors of the War Mothers for distribution among approximately 30,000 mothers in the United States. Mrs. French has been in conference with Secretary Daniels of the navy and Secretary Baker of the War Department, respecting the question of passports and the cooperation of American ambassadors and consular agents abroad. Both cabinet officers advised taking the matter up with the incoming Administration since the trip will not be taken under the present Administration.

## CANNEL COAL MAY BE OIL SOURCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Oil development from cannel coal in the Colob coal field in Utah is expected soon, according to the annual report of the State Industrial Commission to the Governor.

The cannel coal is in a remote region at the head of the north fork of the Virgin River, above Zion National Park. The United States Bureau of Mines analyzed a sample submitted and found that it yielded oil at the rate of 68.8 gallons to the ton. The specific gravity of the product was .9045; its setting point was 30 degrees centigrade, which is 97 degrees Fahrenheit. The coal has a percentage of 22.2 ash and a nitrogen content of 1.30 per cent.

United States Geological Survey reports say that the Colob field has 2,672,000,000 tons of coal. It has been traced from Cedar City south to Kanarra and thence southeasterly to Mt. Carmel in Kane County. The coal outcrops in lower cretaceous rocks, which makes it of about the same geologic age as the Dakota formations in which oil has been found in Wyoming. The coal is a sub-bituminous product, except for the cannel area already noted. The field is without a railroad but wagon mines are operated at Cedar City and Kanarra.

Across from Cedar City, near New Harmony, some semi-anthracite has been found, but its commercial value is in doubt.

## CALIFORNIA PLAN OF LAND SETTLEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—Henry J. Allen, Governor of Kansas, has invited Dr. Elwood Mead to address a conference of legislators and farmers at the State Capitol in Topeka on the work of the land settlement board of California, of which he is chairman.

The first colonization experiment was made in Dunham, Butte County, about two years ago. Subsequently the Legislature appropriated additional funds for a colony in Kern County and the holding there are now being developed. Prospective settlers in California are given an opportunity to buy lands in these settlement districts on terms which enable the farmer to get thoroughly on his feet before he is required to begin payments. The payments then are very small and extend over a period of 20 years. All that is necessary is that the prospective settler shall have enough money to make an initial investment in a house and that he shall enter upon the active cultivation and shall pursue active cultivation thereafter.

## MILLS TO RUN FULL TIME

NEW LONDON, Connecticut—The Brainard & Armstrong Company, manufacturers of silk goods, announced today that beginning January 3, the mills would be operated full time, 48 hours a week, although under a 15 per cent wage reduction. The company's statement says that while it will lose financially its employees will be relieved of distress due to unemployment.

## CLOTHING WORKERS' POSITION IS STATED

General President Hillman Says Manufacturers Are Either Trying to Break the Union or Keep Production at Standstill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"The lockout obtaining against the clothing workers in New York, Baltimore and Boston is nothing more than an attempt on the part of the manufacturers to break the union, or to keep production at a standstill and clothing prices high," declared Sydney Hillman, general president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. Mr. Hillman is in Boston for the purpose of aiding in relief plans for the workers and to assist in the establishment of commissaries or any other measures that may be taken to handle the situation. He is also, he says, ready to discuss with the employers the condition which they have created by their own action.

"The Amalgamated is ready to join in any joint discussion of the Labor situation in the clothing industry," Mr. Hillman said. "That was provided in the agreement which was made in 1916, and has been operating satisfactorily since. If there are any particular evils in the industry the union is willing to enter into a joint investigation, to be followed by a joint decision as to the remedies. The position of the Amalgamated is not arbitrary."

## Abrogated Without Notice

The agreement between the textile manufacturers' association of the larger centers, Mr. Hillman pointed out, provides that it is self-perpetuating yearly, unless one side gives 30 day notice of dissatisfaction. This understanding was abrogated by the manufacturers in New York and Boston without this notice. By its terms it is operative until next May, no move having been made to formally dissolve it.

"Employers in Rochester, Chicago and other centers accepted the agreement as providing the most amicable and efficient means of carrying on the industry," Mr. Hillman said. "In New York, Baltimore and Boston it was accepted as an expedient to carry over the period of prosperity. The initiative to break the agreement and injure the union was taken in New York and has spread to Boston and Baltimore. Attempts, however, to bring the Chicago and Rochester manufacturers into the movement have failed."

"Under the agreement the Boston market has increased and improved. The action of the manufacturers will set it back. The charge that the workers are shirking is ridiculous. The union has its production standards and the work of its members must conform. If it is a question of costs, we are equally willing to confer on that, but offers for joint discussion have been rejected by the manufacturers."

## Demand of Employers

The demand of the employers, Mr. Hillman asserted, for a reduction of 20 per cent in wages, "to help bring down the high cost of living," is negligible. The item of wage costs is but 20 per cent of the final cost of a garment, and a 20 per cent reduction of that, he said, would have a slight effect on the cost to the consumer.

"The real question at issue," he declared, "is whether the clothing industry is to be kept at a standstill and prices kept high, or whether the employers are going to continue under the existing agreement and let the natural economic laws take their course. It is a question whether a joint and successful operating government of the industry is to be overthrown, or the employers are going to break permanently with the workers at the expense of the consumer."

"Wide and indefensible profiteering has been going on in the clothing market. The Amalgamated has offered to join in a joint investigation of these practices. The employers have repeatedly evaded the issue and refused to cooperate in this direction."

"In a word, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America entered in good faith into an agreement with the manufacturers. The industry has operated well under the agreement. Ignoring the terms of the understanding the manufacturers have summarily abrogated it—have instituted a lockout. The union purposes to stand on its word as given in its agreement with the manufacturers."

## WASHINGTON AWAITS MOVE BY MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Mexico must make the next move if a settlement of points at issue between that country and the United States is desired, according to information obtained yesterday at the State Department, where it was said that Mexico had been informed that a settlement could be reached and a treaty arranged. Mexico's next action would be to name commissioners for the negotiation of a treaty. It was said that recognition could not come until assurances demanded by the United States were furnished by the Obregon Government with respect to Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution and certain other matters.

Information has reached the State Department that the alleged slayer of John Berens, a citizen of the United States, in the State of Mexico, about November 27, has been arrested and is held for trial in the State of Michoacan. The arrest followed an investigation by Mexico City authorities as re-

quested by the United States Embassy. It was reported yesterday that a United States cruiser had sailed for Ensenada, Lower California. The only explanation for the move was that it might have some connection with a standing controversy between Mexicans and United States citizens, as to questions of irrigation and colonization along the lower Colorado River. Two engineers representing the State Department have been carrying on investigations along the river for six weeks.

## AMERICA AIDS DRY CAMPAIGN ABROAD

George W. Henry, Who Has Been on a Speaking Tour in Great Britain, Says Prohibition There Is Economic Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—America's aid in Great Britain's prohibition movement is a strong and definite contribution to the promotion of better feeling between Great Britain and the United States, said George W. Henry, an American campaign speaker who has just returned from Scotland, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Henry took part with William E. Johnson in the recent wet and dry struggle in Scotland.

"Quite apart from its immediate effect, the fact that America is interested in helping Great Britain solve her problems is a real contribution to the friendship between the two countries," he said. "Prohibition is today the big news in Great Britain and has been ever since the United States passed the Eighteenth Amendment. American influence is the dominating influence for prohibition and has been continuously ever since Maine, under Gov. Neal Dow, adopted prohibition in 1851."

"I suppose the audiences I have addressed in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales this past year must have aggregated 500,000 persons, who listened with courtesy and respect. The amount of space which the newspapers accorded these meetings wherever people wanted to hear the American story told and found the greatest interest in the progress which the United States was making in enforcing the amendment."

"The last election in Scotland was promising, I thought. Although the whole country did not go no license, a goodly part of it did, about 25 per cent of its area and 20 per cent of the population. The real situation is, not only in Scotland, but in other parts of Great Britain, that those countries realize that they cannot compete with the United States industrially if they remain wet while the United States is dry. So it is an economic and industrial question, rather than a moral one with them. Statistics show that they are now spending more money on strong drink in one year for boots and shoes for three years, more in six months than for bread in 14 months, more than for meat and for house rent, and they realize that this cannot go on."

Mr. Henry thought that Scotland would be dry within 10 years, but that England would never go dry of her own accord. There, in his opinion, it would be industrial and economic pressure that would force prohibition.

## CHILEAN PRESIDENT ACKNOWLEDGES NOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Arturo Alessandri, President of Chile, yesterday sent to President Wilson a cable message expressing thanks for the latter's message of congratulation on Mr. Alessandri's induction into office. The text of Mr. Alessandri's reply follows:

"I again thankfully acknowledge Your Excellency's affectionate congratulations on my assuming the chief magistracy of the Republic of Chile, and return to Your Excellency the sincere expression of my wish to bring close the commercial, moral and intellectual ties with the great people of the United States, which you have so brilliantly represented of late years in a proud manner that does honor to humanity by bringing forth principles of justice and love that constitute new and wise rules for the people of the civilized globe. I again make wishes for Your Excellency's personal happiness, and early and full recovery of your health, and the greatness and prosperity of the American people."

## LABOR ISSUES TO BE DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The American Association for Labor Legislation will discuss labor problems and regeneration of industry by law at its fourteenth annual meeting to be held today and tomorrow at the Hotel Astor.

## RESEARCH WORK FOR INDUSTRIES

Appreciation of Importance More in Evidence Since the War, Says Professor of Mining of Columbia University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The necessity of industrial research on the part of the government is one of the most valuable lessons which the United States learned from the war and a wider appreciation of the importance of industrial research on the part of industrial organizations, both large and small, is also more strikingly in evidence today than before the war, according to Robert M. Raymond, professor of mining in the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry of Columbia University, who says that that institution is now conducting industrial research which will be of great value to the nation.

"Research already conducted at Columbia and on which work is now being continued," said Professor Raymond, "enabled Professor William Campbell, professor of metallurgy in the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry, to ascertain within a few hours just what was the mechanical defect in the shafts of the German ships which were overhauled in New York harbor. As a result of the experiments he is making in testing the construction of metals Professor Campbell can immediately tell in what process the defect in a piece of steel, for example, arose and can inform the manufacturer how to correct the fault. A vast sum of money and hundreds of lives were saved by Professor Campbell's quick diagnosis of the condition of the shaft of the German ship, and this is merely one practical application of his research work which I consider one of the most valuable now being conducted."

"The assertion by government experts that this nation's supply of crude oil cannot last for more than 20 years makes increasingly important experiments conducted at Columbia a number of years ago to determine the amount of gasoline which can be drawn from crude oil and the by-products of the oil. Research work of enormous value to the nation should be done immediately to ascertain if a larger percentage of the crude oil could not be used for gasoline. It would be possible to continue this work at Columbia, the logical place for it, if sufficient funds were available."

"Conservation of the nation's resources which, it is commonly agreed, we have been using with too lavish a hand, is the direct result of a large amount of the research work now being done. Big industrial corporations are taking cognizance of this and introducing new methods for the handling of materials. The United States Steel Corporation, which mines the coal from which they make coke to be used in the manufacture of steel, is one of the enterprises which has changed its methods as the result of research. Their coal is now mined so that, instead of coke being the only product, even the smoke and gas are important and valuable elements. The fine coal which used to make up the huge unsightly dump heaps near coal mines is being carefully kept together as research has proven that it is of even greater value in the making of coke than the grade the coal formerly used."

"A visit to the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania substantiates the statement that coal heretofore discarded is being conserved. The gas which made Pittsburgh almost unbearable as a residence town, and the smoke which gave it its proverbial black appearance are both being used to make by-products in themselves of great monetary value."

## DEMAND FOR BETTER COAL DISTRIBUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—That production, transportation, distribution and consumption of coal be reasonably well balanced was urged by A. G. Gutheim of the American Railway Association in an address before

the American Economic Association. Mr. Gutheim charged that the bituminous industry was developed far beyond present or future demands of the trade, foreign or domestic. He believed that the nation's transportation system was adequate to distribute the nation's needed coal if handled at a fairly uniform rate throughout the year, but it was not able to handle abnormally large amounts some weeks and small amounts in others. He said there should be power to compel proper distribution if necessary.

## CORPS PROPOSED TO GET FACTS ABROAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—What to plant and when to sell, George M. Young (R.), Representative from North Dakota, said should be the text of what he was trying to say in a bill introduced in the House by him yesterday providing for the employment of agricultural experts to be attached to American consular offices in foreign countries for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the character, conditions and prospective yield, also the supply and prospective consumption, in foreign countries of farm products, financial conditions pertaining to agriculture and ocean transportation. These experts would be named by the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Young asserted that such a law would help consumers, as well as producers, and that if it had been in force during the last two years the "sugar holdup" could not have occurred. The Department of Agriculture, he said, should collect and disseminate information as to what should be planted, and supply to the farmer information as to the best time for selling his crops.

## INQUIRY PROPOSED IN SAN FRANCISCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—"The final responsibility for the deplorable conditions now existing in our city must be laid at the door of the Mayor, James Rolph Jr., who, by invoking the charter powers vested in him, could, have and can ameliorate the conditions existing," is the unanimous agreement of the special committee appointed by the Civic League of Improvement Clubs in this city to investigate the lack of law enforcement in San Francisco. The committee recommends that a permanent committee be appointed, known as the Civic Supervision Committee, "whose business it shall be to report to the league on supervision of 'public officials.'"

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has appointed a special committee to inquire into conditions of law enforcement in this city, with special reference to the police courts.

## MONTANA LIVE STOCK SHOWS A DECREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana—Every variety of live stock in Montana shows a decrease in 1920 from the 1919 totals, according to the annual report of the State live stock sanitary commission. Figures compiled in that department show that in 1919 the State had 602,564 horses, valued at \$44,180,938; in 1920 there were 520,146, valued at \$33,977,824. The 1919 total for cattle was 1,229,655, valued at \$86,779,285; in 1920 the total was 970,916, valued at \$54,640,838. Hogs dropped from 76,851, valued at \$1,567,548, in 1919, to 54,613, valued at \$771,571, in 1920. In 1919 the State had 2,159,566 sheep, valued at \$26,876,865. In 1920 it had 1,789,937 sheep, valued at \$21,635,392.

## PACIFIC COAST SHIPBUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—San Francisco Bay shipbuilding plants are showing great activity. The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation delivered on November 22 a 10,200-ton tanker, the Franklin K. Lane, and on November 23, the destroyer Nicholas. The 10,200-ton tanker, Yerba Linda, for the General Petroleum Company, was launched on November 22, and the destroyer Sumner on November 24.

## ANTI-VIVISECTION REPORT IS HEARD

New England Society Delegate to Interstate Conference Tells of the Work That Was Done

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Protest against the domination of research institutions in foreign mission hospitals by the Rockefeller Foundation was registered by the recent Interstate Conference for the Investigation of Vivisection at Washington, District of Columbia, according to the report made by Mrs. Frank B. Tracy, delegate to the conference, at the monthly meeting of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society yesterday. It is pointed out that a large amount of vivisection work is done under the general auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation, and the resolution of the conference was directed against making the support of foreign mission institutions conditional upon the medical attaches maintaining the standards and practices of the foundation.

The conference also took a definite stand in adopting a resolution condemning the California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for aligning itself with the vivisection forces in the recent campaign for the passage of a state referendum abolishing vivisection. Several humane societies and branch organizations of the S. P. C. A. were represented at the conference, and the anti-vivisectionists have been assured by other state societies that they are unable to account for the stand of the California organization. It is pointed out that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals as a whole has not taken a definite stand against vivisection, owing to different elements in its membership, but it is also held that the organizations should not take a stand with the vivisectionists.

The introduction of a bill in Congress to exempt dogs from vivisection practices was postponed by the conference. Mrs. Tracy reported, on the grounds that the measure would gain little attention at the short session. It was also pointed out that Warren G. Harding, President-elect, is known to be in sympathy with humane legislation and that his wife is a contributor to the Washington, District of Columbia, society which has the passage of such laws as its object. It is believed that should the dog exemption bill pass Congress it would be approved by the incoming executive.

The recent bequest of Gen. Rush C. Hawkins of \$100,000 to be used to abolish vivisection, Mrs. Tracy pointed out, is felt among vivisectionists to indicate crystallization of sentiment in this regard. The delegate also reported that plans were discussed and are being laid for a broad speaking campaign against vivisection.

## NEW YORK HOISTERS VOTE TO DISBAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

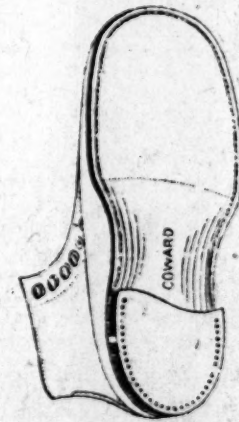
NEW YORK, New York—The Hoisting Association, made up of 95 per cent of the building hoisters of this city, has voted to disband, cease price-fixing and withdraw membership from the Building Trades Employers Association, so its counsel told the Lockwood joint investigation committee yesterday. The committee also inquired into alleged combinations and price-fixing by cement manufacturers.

*Howanake's*

Broadway at Ninth  
NEW YORK



## The Coward Shoe For "Little Feet That Lightly Trip"



The Coward Shoe

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Coward Children's Shoes protect the feet and give a wearing service that can be had only from such selected leathers and materials as go into Coward Shoes.

Sold Nowhere Else

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(Near Warren St.)

Monday noon, December 27th. Rain is falling. The air is thick and murky.

Somebody remarks that it is a "very bad day."

Not at all. . . . We have just been visiting the display of new cotton fabrics for spring.

Everything there is bright, and lovely, and happy.

Not a discordant note anywhere. The French gingham have no quarrel with the embroidered voiles.

A sight like this helps all who see it. Come.

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Boston



## WARSAW IN CRISIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The last fortnight of July and the first three weeks of August was a time of great events in Poland, all of which can be roughly grouped in three categories. First of all there had been a military crisis, which began with the retreat from Kiev and culminated in August when the Bolsheviks passed the Polish frontier as defined by the Peace Treaty and threatened Warsaw and Lwow (Lemberg).

Next to it and strictly dependent on the first was the social revolution, which began with a long ministerial crisis and ended in the defeat of the middle class and the victory of workmen and peasants. The upper and more conservative classes withdrew almost entirely from this struggle and retired to Posen. Finally these two crises brought on a third one in the relation of foreign powers in western Europe and America toward Poland. Here again the Polish crisis afforded an opportunity for the defining of the attitude of England, France and Italy in regard to both economic and political programs in eastern Europe. If the attitude of the big powers is still not entirely clear it is because the military situation in the Near East is still unsettled, and that this more than human and economic consideration will influence the future settlement. France and America were thrown together in their policy of not recognizing the Bolshevik Government, while Italy went with England in its policy of reconciliation. All these affected Poland but little; France's help in munition was sure, for it was in her interest to support Poland and prevent Germany stepping into the conflict, but people want to be done with this dependency on France or her economic offensive. In one word, the Polish crisis more than the treaties of Versailles, San Remo or Spa brought to the top all the wants and menaces which are hidden in Europe of today.

Imperialists stood together, as well as Socialists, and occasionally Socialists became Imperialists when the temptation was too strong. The latter was the case of some German Socialists for whom the hope of a new partition of Poland was too strong to be disregarded. But neither of the two extreme camps of Europe supported Poland wholeheartedly, for it happens that extreme Imperialists and Communists are very feebly represented in that country.

Thus the stone thrown by the Red Army's command into the pool of "ethnic" Poland produced waves which were more visible in the distant countries of Europe than in the nearest neighborhood of the center of disturbance.

The majority of common people there knew nothing of the conflict between democracy and the dictatorship of the proletariat, but they felt the danger of a new foreign regime, and they reacted against it. The movement was of such unique historical significance that it is difficult to understand why so many diplomatic bodies, relief organizations (with the exception of the American Red Cross, the Anglo-American Friends Relief and some of the Y. M. C. A.) and the families of foreign military instructors willingly, nay, gladly, left Warsaw before the real danger began and the organized self-defense had begun to act.

### The Dilemma of the Jews

It was easier to see why some wealthy Poles and Jews carried away their wealth to Germany, Sweden or Posen, or why thousands of Jews availed themselves of an American permit to cross the ocean. The wealthy and idle could not stay in places where local Socialists put great restrictions upon individual time and wealth, and where foreign Communists might enter at any time. The Jews, or rather the poor Jewish masses, were in part afraid of a Bolshevik rising, as they were all traders not accustomed to state control, and in part they felt some responsibility for the attitude of the Jews of two or three Ukrainian towns (Zhitomir, Korzec), who shot behind the retreating Polish army. Thus there was a fear of a possible Polish reprisal. Along with this, however, one frequently saw Jews in Polish uniforms, especially those of staff officers, and Jews of several parties took a prominent part in the defense of the country. I found the public opinion more suspicious toward the Jews than on my previous visit a year ago and more reproachful for the indifference of the Jewish masses in the national defense and public works. Further, the old mistake of western Europe in identifying Jews and Bolsheviks has been obvious here, too, in propaganda bills and pictures in which the Bolsheviks usually had Semitic noses. But the only trespass, which could scarcely be called pogrom, of which every one told me, was the cutting off of Jewish beards by soldiers of the Polish detachment which was organized in France and known as Haller's army, and was disbanded several months ago. It was this General Haller, recently again in charge of new volunteer troops, that addressed the soldiers in street placards, warning them that any anti-Jewish manifestation would be punished by court-martial.

The reaction against the danger from the outside was different in Warsaw than elsewhere. The Warsaw drama was greater in size and meaning. Though the town was menaced several times and finally taken by the Germans during the world war, it was then a "Russian" defeat. The memory of my visit to Warsaw in the autumn of 1915 came to me when I compared the attitude of the people then and now. It was bad enough then; but the population could only have been passive in their policy. Economically it was much worse now, for the war was waged

against the people themselves, and their misery was greater in the sixth than in the second year of the war. Yet the feeling was decidedly better; people were to defend their own homes and possibly their own independence.

There was a deep and not always reasonable feeling that Warsaw would not fall; though no hope of a serious kind was placed in the foreign promises of help. There were French instructors in town and General Weygand, whose name was well known in military circles, yet the man in the street knew that if the Bolsheviks were to be stopped it would be by Polish soldiers, and the only foreign indirect influence on the Bolsheviks could come from England. At the same time as the Poles realized England's economic and sea power they completely ignored England's political

Without food, without knowledge of French guns this little regiment stood and repulsed the worst two days' attack. And yet the deserters that were carefully swept away from the streets of Warsaw almost never belonged to the volunteers but to the regular army. The greatest moment was at a place called Radzynin. An infantry regiment gave way. Seeing it, a cavalry regiment left their horses and went on bayonets. The way was forced. The greatest trouble was the lack of officers. Those who served in the armies of Poland's former masters have no longer the enthusiasm of the new soldiers. The new officers, with the exception of the former legionaries of Pilsudski which are both good soldiers and good friends to the soldiers, are mostly very badly trained.

"If only they had longer training

prisoner was usually called by their fellow prisoners the "Communist." Warsaw was very much like a camp; every one who could did abandon business for the army. Even business men were serving in the militia at night. Generals and officers responsible for some too easy retreat were now being judged; but somehow the dilettantism in the Polish militarism would not allow them to punish the deserters, as according to law they ought to have done. Only recently and in sporadic cases was this actually done. School children were making bandages, women took care of the army. It was a usual thing to see long tables in the larger squares of Warsaw, and one or another women's organization feeding soldiers. Food began to be scarce, but prices were kept equal. Soon, however, the Council of the Defense of Capital under the presidency

## CHINESE CONTINUE AS AN ACTIVE RACE

Capacity of Nation to Respond to Demands for Changes and to Readapt Itself Is Thought to Be Reason for Survival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Previous to his departure for New York in the early part of the new year, on relinquishing his appointment as Chinese Minister in London, His Excellency Sao Ke Alfred Sze has been the principal guest at various farewell functions in

adapt themselves to the new conditions of life which foreign pressure and influence has set up around them. And from this belief you get that very sinister view which would see China, with her illimitable man-power and vast natural resources, placed under the tutelage of some other state, inspired with a greater will to power.

### Unrest Not Unnatural

"It is no doubt true that there exists a certain degree of unrest and political disturbance in China today. But it is very important to realize that this is a state of things which occurs and has occurred in every country where a new system of government or some other fundamental change in the life of a people has taken place. You see this fact of unrest and disorder in nearly every country in Europe today. The great war has released ideas and forces which go to the foundation of what is called the European system. And there are observers who hold that this period of unrest and disturbance will continue for at least a generation.

"Because, it is said, a new system of life is being introduced into Europe, and, until you have bred and trained new men to work this new system, the men trained under the old dispensation must go on with the task of government. And, it is added, as it is impossible to have the new system properly worked by these men, a period of disturbance must ensue and continue pending the appearance of the new workers.

"Up to the date of the Chinese Revolution in 1911-12, China was ruled by an autocracy. The revolution destroyed the autocratic system of government and replaced it by a democratic system. To work the democratic idea, you must have the necessary machinery in the form of parliamentary institutions; and this machine has hitherto been worked by men trained under the old system of government, because the country must be governed in one way or another, even if mistakes are made.

### Signs of Transition

"This view of the situation in China implies that the present political and economic difficulties of the country are not the outcome of racial incapacity or faults of character, but the marks and signs of a period of transition. In other words, these difficulties are the surface effects of the great movement of life that is daily changing the whole face of China. They are signs of vitality, not of decay.

"Fortunately for the peace and security of the world, the peaceful development of China and her millions is an absolute certainty unless, indeed, that development is deflected by foreign agency into channels of militarism. The Chinese development of China, if I may put it that way, must make for peace if only because the whole of Chinese culture rests on the power and appeal of moral force. We hold material force so meanly that the soldier is the lowest member of our social hierarchy. And this Chinese valuation of the fighting man will remain unchanged as long as the Chinese people are allowed to progress and develop along the lines of their own national character. But there is a danger that foreign interference may prevent this. And it is against this danger that women, as the allies of peace, can be of such great service to China and to the future of humanity."

### MEXICAN LEGISLATIVE TOPICS

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Petroleum, Labor and banking questions will be the principal business to be laid before the special session of Congress which has been called to meet on January 5 next, by President Obregon. The present session of Congress will adjourn on Friday.

### An Ancient Nation

"This parting courtesy that you are showing me tonight suggests another thought which recalls a further saying of Confucius. I am thinking whether I am right in seeing in this gathering an indication of your view that, while East may be East and West may be West, in certain things, there is a broad field of human intercourse on which we all can meet and act in common. The Chinese has the capacity of adapting himself to a new situation, and this is the key to all those facts and phenomena of Chinese life, which seem to puzzle the western mind and appear hard to understand.

"We are a people who, of all existing races, go farthest back into the past. We were a nation long before the Roman set foot in this island. For more than 20 centuries we were living in the valleys of our great rivers before the English entered the Thames valley. And the whole of Europe was pagan when Confucianism was already, for more than 500 years, a living creed and a social code in our midst. "The peoples and the races who were our contemporaries in those distant days have all disappeared into the night of the past. But we survive. And we survive, not as a dying race, but as a great coherent body of 400,000,000 people. And note this fact. Whilst we are the oldest living race on earth, we possess a vitality and elasticity which has enabled us to adopt the most advanced forms of parliamentary government, namely republicanism.

### Statement Mischievous

"What is the reason for this survival—for this passage of the Chinese people, as a living nation, through the ages? It is no doubt difficult to explain a great historical fact like this in terms of a single cause. But I suggest that it is largely to be explained by Chinese adaptability—by the capacity of the Chinese to respond to the demands of change and adapt and readjust themselves to any new environment in which they may find themselves.

"This, perhaps, may sound strange to those who have always been told that China is changeless. But this is a saying that is not only untrue but full of mischief. It is mischievous because it causes people to think that the present state of China, with its unrest and disarray, is due entirely to the incapacity of her people to



A street in Warsaw before the revolution

Photograph by Brown & Dawson, New York

life and hence wild stories were going round as to how England would act. In fact a perfectly illogical idea that England wishes Poland to be defeated was the only item of foreign news which circulated in Warsaw and the sources of which looked rather dark. Not until the Bolsheviks crossed the ethnographic frontier of Poland were the people of Warsaw moved, for there existed, especially among Polish Communists and Socialists, a hope that the Bolsheviks would merely reach the Polish ethnic frontier, which would be the spot where peace would be concluded. In not realizing this hope the Bolsheviks have rendered both a service and a harm to Poland. They certainly unite the majority of people, i. e., the people of the center with the Socialists, who were opposed to Polish military action outside Poland, even though this action was not followed by annexations. The Socialists now began to suspect the Bolsheviks of threatening the independence of the Polish states. On the other hand, by coming to Poland the Bolsheviks stopped the work of building up the Polish state and the social reforms which during the last year have advanced considerably. The disturbance they wrought was very considerable, even if one assumes the possibility of Polish victory as the end of the upheaval.

National defense passed now into the hands of three bodies in addition to the army. As the Cabinet crisis was prolonged and the Red Army crossed the Polish frontier, the chief of the state called a Council of National Defense, which included representatives of the Cabinet, of the diet and of the army. This was a supreme body controlling all national effort all over Poland, with the exception of Posen, which is still governed by a special administration, and which became recently a refuge for all to whom the government of Pilsudski and the increased influence of the Polish Socialists were unpleasant. In Warsaw itself a council for the defense of the capital was formed from the members of the town council and other prominent citizens. The Polish Socialist Party (P. P. S.), who in the crisis agreed to join the coalition government, had their representatives on the council of defense but they also started their own workmen's committee of defense. In a way their committee was the most active one, and certainly has the support of workmen, who almost unanimously joined the ranks as soldiers or members of militia. The Council of National Defense organized an army of volunteers, and the council of the defense of the city, as well as the Socialist Party, supplied militia and an additional volunteer army whose business it was to replace soldiers and thus give them a chance to sleep and eat.

### The "Children of Warsaw"

Indeed there was a great necessity of providing some change for the first army of volunteers, the so-called "Children of Warsaw." They went into fight after a week or two of training and their officers were not much more experienced, and sometimes were of lesser moral value and energy than the soldiers.

and better command why they would be the most brave and human army of the world," said an American major with whom I visited the front in the moment of defeat. Similar was the opinion of an English major who witnessed the Polish army's fortune from the beginning of the Polish-Bolshevik war. "Are you not ashamed, gentlemen?" he shouted to noisy and nervous French and Polish guests of this cosmopolitan hotel Bristol, who during the critical nights made their escape abroad with a large number of embarrassing trunks. "Are you not ashamed of your cowardice when these young children stopped the enemy at some 15 kilometers from the capital?" The return of those refugees will not be greeted very cordially, and it is the Socialist Party, who were especially severe on this lack of bravery.

It became a truly popular war in which workmen of Warsaw, with the exception of a small body of Communists, took the lead. Further, since Mr. Dmowski, a prominent leader of the conservative Poles, withdrew from the Council of National Defense and emigrated to Posen all the most conservative elements followed him. Finally even the greatest extremist took a different stand when the Bolsheviks overran Poland and imposed their system of Soviets in occupied territories and made Poles brought from Russia people's commissaries. The Polish Communists have a number of adherents among the workers and a small number among the intelligentsia. The latter have been "interned" for the duration of the war. As a matter of fact, however, while they are adherents of the Soviet system, they advocate a purely Polish type of Soviet. Their attitude is similar to that of the German Independent Socialists. Therefore they were deeply indignant when they heard that there were Poles who agreed to serve the Russian Soviet in Poland. On the whole it was the first occasion on which the Polish Government tried propaganda on their own people. Hitherto only one piece of propaganda, and a very bad one, had been carried on by Poles abroad.

### The Bolshevik Prisoners

Now meetings and posters were seen everywhere. Each morning, a large colored picture tried to stir public feeling to defend themselves against the foreign yoke. And indeed it was true that the only driving force in the Bolshevik masses was the hope for better food in Poland, "and other things which are more plentiful in Warsaw than in Russia," said to me a Bolshevik prisoner. So while the politicians talked about the rules of democracy versus dictatorship of proletariat, there at the front the matter was simpler. When taken prisoners the Bolsheviks behaved in a friendly manner, and in fact with the first turn of the war and the beginning of the Polish victories they willingly gave themselves up. There was no animosity against them and Polish soldiers would frequently chat with them in Russian. The name "Bolshevik" became a generic term for "Russian" and a real adept at communism when he happened to be taken

of Mr. Arthur Silivinski, a well-known radical member of the Warsaw municipal body, took the food question in hand successfully. Two days before the crisis Warsaw had enough food for two months.

"And what if the Bolsheviks occupy the capital?" I asked frequently. "They cannot do it if all of us will unite in opposition; but if they do, well, we shall fight behind Warsaw." Such was the almost universal reply. The name of Marshal Pilsudski and of General Weygand were on every one's lips. The papers were full of gossip from abroad. "Will France help?" "Will England do something?" "How will America act?" But with all these curious headlines people trusted only themselves. In this general rush to arms women had joined, too. Not that there was a scarcity of men, as was the case in Wilno or Lwow, where the first Polish women's legions were organized; but it was simply a case of utilizing all energies for the existing women's organizations of Red Cross and other societies needed workers no more. In short, it was a lack of good organization, which above all has been seen everywhere. Human material, good will, ability, and enthusiasm, all these were wasted so often for lack of organization, but it could scarcely have been otherwise considering the hard moment of Poland's rebirth and the constant war since then.

At last the first good news arrived; people took it in cautiously, and the effort was continued. When Brest-Litovsk was once more in Polish hands I left this city of sad experiences with the feeling that this new crisis had brought one good thing: a democratization of society.

## CHILD LABOR STILL IN BUENOS AIRES

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Nearly nine thousand children under 16 years of age are employed in the city of Buenos Aires at an average wage of 46 cents a day, according to a report just published by the Liga Patriótica Argentina.

The Patriotic League was organized as White Guards during the anarchistic outbreak in January, 1919, and since that time has been devoting its energies to the improvement of the general welfare of the nation. One committee devotes its time to investigating conditions under which women and children are employed and does what it can toward improving these conditions and bettering wages.

Argentine law prohibits the employment of children under 16 without a permit from the National Department of Labor; in 1919 this department issued permits to 8603 children.

### RURAL SURVEY IN MONTANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
HELENA, Montana.—W. H. Baumgartel has been sent to Montana by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, District of Columbia, to make a survey of rural conditions and country-life organizations in the west. He has selected the Bitter Root valley, probably the most highly developed agricultural region in the State, as the scene of his labors.

## RAILWAY EXPRESS CONTRACT UPHELD

Two Dissenting Commerce Commissioners Declare That by Article V Railroads Guarantee Company Against Loss

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In an order made public yesterday the Interstate Commerce Commission upholds a form of contract between the American Railway Express Company, which now operates all the express routes formerly operated by the four principal express companies of this country, and the railroads. The chief point at issue was Article V of the contract, which divides the railroads of the country into three groups and prescribes the distribution of express revenues among the express company and the various railroads. Commissioners Joseph B. Eastman and Charles C. McChord dissent from the majority opinion of the commission, which is that the contract form and the proposed distribution of earnings are in the public interest. Mr. Eastman wrote the dissenting opinion, in which Mr. McChord concurs.

### Guaranty Alleged

He contends, in this opinion, that Article V is primarily a means whereby the railroads guarantee the express company against loss, rather than a means of insuring fair compensation to the railroads for the privileges and services which they furnish to the express company. The expenses and fixed charges of the express company, including interest up to 8 per cent, are made a first charge against the express revenues before a cent is paid to the railroads. This amounts, he asserts, to a guaranty at the expense of the railroads; they become the financial backers of the express company.

Although Mr. Eastman does not bring out the point, this condition, if his interpretation is correct, would mean that the public indirectly guarantees the revenues of the express company, since the railroad companies are empowered under the Transportation Act to charge rates high enough to pay a fixed return on the capital assets, and should they undergo losses on express business they would have to make it up in some other way.

### Question of Fair Compensation

Mr. Eastman further contends that it is wholly uncertain whether Article V will yield fair compensation to the railroads and that the article establishes a relationship between the compensation paid to the railroads and the profit received by the express company without any evidence that such relationship is fair and reasonable.

"In other words, in the absence of any evidence as to what fair compensation to the railroads may be, for all we know this contract may result in a grant of exorbitant profits to the express company if fair compensation is to be paid to the railroads, or it may result in exorbitant profits to the railroads if fair compensation is to be received by the express company," says Mr. Eastman. "It is more than a fair inference that the express company will be the fortunate party. . . . The contract has, it seems to me, been based upon a wrong theory. Its central purpose seems to have been to enhance the value of the express company's securities and safeguard its financial operations."

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## HOW NEW ZEALAND AIDS THE CHILDREN

System of Child Welfare Is Designed to Help Them to Take Fitting Place in Community and Follow Useful Careers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The question of child welfare is so important that the manner in which the subject is treated is usually an index to the position occupied by a country in the councils of nations. The young British overseas dominions have so often set an example to the older countries by the high standard aimed at in their social legislation that it is not surprising that child welfare is dealt with by the former in a broad-minded and humane manner. New Zealand, foremost amongst the young nations in her progressive social enactments, is dealing with the question in a very satisfactory way, and the last published report of the Minister of Education, under whose jurisdiction the subjects falls, gives much valuable information as to what is being done for the amelioration of the lot of destitute, uncontrollable and delinquent children.

The special schools branch (which includes children's welfare) of the department deals with these and other children who come under their care. The duties of the branch include provision for all destitute, uncontrollable, or delinquent children, and juvenile offenders committed by the courts, or admitted by private arrangement under the provisions of the Industrial Schools Act to receiving homes, probation homes, training farms, and industrial schools. It is also responsible for investigating the conduct, characteristics, and home conditions of such children. In addition to these important functions of the branch is the supervision of all infants under six years of age who are maintained for payment, and apart from their parents or guardians or who have been adopted with a premium. The total number of children under the control of the branch is 4500.

### Overlapping Prevented

Various improvements in the work have been effected during the year, amongst which may be mentioned the appointment of a lady inspector of children's welfare. This officer will coordinate the efforts of the numerous social agencies dealing with the matter, and prevent overlapping, and will inspect institutions for children. Further, the work connected with the supervision of infants and foster homes has been separated from similar functions relative to children committed by the courts under the Industrial Schools Act. Another important development of policy is in regard to young delinquents and uncontrollable children. Provided that the conditions are favorable, and that the conduct and characteristics of the children are not such as would debar them from attending a public school, the supervision takes place in the homes of the children. This is a praiseworthy step in the right direction as it enables the child to grow up in the atmosphere of its own home—an atmosphere which is never found in a so-called "Home," however well conducted.

For those children who are quite fit to attend a public school, but who require stricter disciplinary treatment than is generally found in the homes of their parents, another method had to be devised. Accommodation has, therefore, been provided, in each of the largest centers, in the various receiving and probation homes, and the children are kept under close supervision. Arrangements have now been made for the reception of boy delinquents at cottage homes instead of sending them all to the Boys' Training Home at Nelson. This new system has much to commend it, and in place of the large institutions these more homely cottages are more suitable for the purpose. Another advantage of this system of decentralization is that the delinquents are kept as much as possible in their own district, and are thus able to maintain connection with their families who would, to all intents and purposes, quite lose touch with them if they were sent to far-away Nelson.

### Boarding Out Children

A system somewhat similar is now in force in regard to the boarding out of dependent children who have come under the care of the state through no fault of their own. Certain ladies have been appointed as boarding-out officers and are responsible for the temporary maintenance of these children and for placing them, as soon as possible, in suitable foster homes in their own districts. It is stated that

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"The system is being developed in the direction of providing for the handling of all these unfortunate children by special lady officers instead of by the police; of keeping families together, and, as far as practicable, preserving the ties between parents and children." As soon as the need becomes apparent this system of appointing boarding-out officers will be extended practically to all the larger centers of population throughout New Zealand.

In regard to the future of children who come under supervision, much has been done for apprenticeship both boys and girls over the age of 14 to suitable trades. Those showing special ability are given the advantages of secondary and technical education. It is stated that, considering the conditions under which the majority of the children were brought up prior to their commitment under the Industrial School Act, it is desirable, in certain cases, to encourage the youths to take up rural occupation, and for the girls to be placed in good homes under capable mistresses. It is added that at the Weraroa training farm the youths are taught milk testing, butter making, cheese making, general agricultural work and market gardening. For those who prefer, and show aptitude for a trade or mechanical work, the rudiments of boot making, carpentering, engine and motor driving are taught, and after a few months of such training situations are found for them with outside firms.

### Clothing Factory Projected

Quite a considerable revenue is obtained from the sale of produce from the various schools where the youths are employed, and during the last year £324 was realized from this source—an increase of £2475 on the previous year's figures. In regard to the elder girls a careful investigation of each case was made, and those of good behavior were removed from the Te Oranga Home. It was thought that some of the girls placed in situations would fail to "make good," but the percentage of such failures has been small compared with the good results obtained in most cases. As soon as practicable it is intended to start a factory for making clothing for children under the control of the department, and this work will provide congenial employment and useful training for the elder girls who may prefer to take up this class of work instead of domestic duties.

The whole system of child welfare in New Zealand is designed to improve and uplift the children in every way, and so to train them that they will develop into men and women who will take their places in the community equipped to lead pleasant and useful careers.

## BRITISH CORPORATION TO TRADE WITH CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A meeting to discuss the formation of a British-China Trading Corporation in order to obtain a charter for the first time in history which gives British traders the right to develop an industrial area in China outside the limits of the treaty ports, was held recently under the auspices of the Federation of British Industries. Col. O. C. Armstrong presided. It was pointed out by Sir John Jordan, former Minister at Peking, who addressed the meeting, that the undeveloped wealth of China had long attracted foreign capitalists, but the question of obtaining adequate security had always stood in the way. There was an abundance of money awaiting investment in China and he thought that the proposed corporation, if organized on proper lines, would open up a new and fruitful era in British trade relations with that country.

J. C. P. Bland outlined the scheme under which the corporation would be worked. A charter was obtained from the Chinese Government in August, 1919, and if there was any delay in taking it up it was more than likely that the charter, with all its advantages, would pass into the hands of trade competitors. The corporation would be composed of British and Chinese firms, and this would enable trade to be done in the interior of the country.

After some discussion a committee, having as chairman Sir J. Kemval, was appointed to go into the question of forming the corporation on a sound basis.

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## FUTURE PLANS OF BRITISH ENGINEERS

Prominent Leaders Regard Affiliation of Amalgamated Engineers With Triple Alliance as Being an Urgent Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Now that the new engineering trades amalgamation has settled down to serious business, the details having been finally settled, and the difficulties—which were inevitable when so many organizations with diverse constitutions are thrown into the melting pot to emerge under the cover of one body of rules—have been surmounted, it is interesting to discover to what fresh efforts the energies of the advance guard are being directed.

The lead is taken by Tom Mann, general secretary of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, who urges upon his members not to cease preaching the gospel of amalgamation until every one connected with the metal industry is embraced in one huge organization, explaining that all the petty and troublesome difficulties and jealousies arising out of demarcation questions could be avoided if the conflicting unions were to drop their separate identities and merge into one.

### A Big Scheme

It is a big scheme that Mr. Mann has in mind; not content with the amalgamation of those trades who shape metals into useful things, he would include also the producers of the metal; he proposes to link up the blast-furnace men and the iron and steel trades confederation (itself a huge amalgamation of trade unions in the steel industry) with shipwrights, boiler-makers and the foundry trades.

Indeed, negotiations between the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (now "amalgamated" into the Amalgamated Engineering Union) and the three last named were proceeding merrily a year or two ago, and have not officially been broken off, being interrupted by unexpected developments on both sides, the boiler-makers, shipwrights and blacksmiths taking unto themselves a kind of fusion that will ultimately lead to complete unification, while the Amalgamated Society of Engineers was engaged in more or less absorbing nine other unions with a total membership running closely into 500,000 people.

Other prominent spokesmen among the engineers regard affiliation with the Triple Alliance as being the most urgent need, one correspondent in the official journal of the union suggesting that this had become necessary in order to "obtain a fair portion of the fruits of their labor," which could be obtained without resort to the extremity of strikers. The few words quoted above are those used by the correspondent in question and are taken from the address which was read to every candidate for membership when initiated into the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and is still retained by the amalgamation.

### No Talk of Revolution

There is no talk of overthrowing the capitalist class, of revolution, by this member; and his observations on the need for closer unity and affiliation with miners, railwaymen and transport workers are highly significant as revealing to what extent the desire to eliminate the craft spirit has grown among the moderate men in the union. Between the craft unions and the general workers unions—that is, unions catering for the engineers and boiler-makers' helpers and

the like—there has arisen a faint spirit of hostility which might easily have developed into serious friction but for the common sense of some of the wider visioned among the representatives.

Quite recently there was discussed at York, among other matters, the vexed question of payment by results, to which the craft unions could not agree because of an adverse ballot vote of the members. But if the craftsman has an objection to any other than a day-work system, his helper, on the other hand, and also the whole crowd of semi-skilled and unskilled men associated with him in the workshops, raise no opposition; in fact, they welcome a system which would give to a man a wage determined by his energy and skill.

For many years questions arising out of overtime and night-shift rates have provided much strife and bitterness between the operative engineers and their employers, so that it is more than pleasing that the recent conferences between these bodies to settle certain outstanding questions left over by the war have resulted in an understanding sufficiently sympathetic to warrant a strong recommendation from the national executive to the members to accept, urging in justification of the same that the proposed agreement "is based upon a sound principle of the greatest good for the greatest number," as it undoubtedly is. No reference is made as to what is exactly meant by this, and the application will only be clear to those few centers who have enjoyed a higher rate for night-shifts than is laid down in the new agreement.

### Position in London

London, for instance, will feel aggrieved because the rate of time and a third proposed is lower than that hitherto claimed by them, namely, time and half. In actual practice, the position in London will not be much affected for exceedingly few night shifts were ever employed before the war, and then only in non-federated firms. Federated employers refused to reorganize the rate of time and a half, while the trade unions refused to allow their members to work under this rate.

So that whatever grievance London feels is more imagined than real and the best among the engineers will cheerfully agree that anything that gives to hundreds of other districts a higher rate than enjoyed before is worthy of acceptance. The agreement has the further point in its favor that it extends the policy of national movements in contradistinction to purely local demands.

If the remaining questions are discussed in the same broad spirit of toleration, the future of the engineering industry is assured of bright and peaceful days, which will allow employers to proceed with their schemes of reconstruction free from the depressing uncertainty which has hampered their activities during the past months.

### PINEAPPLE CULTURE STUDY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Dr. Arthur L. Dean, president of the University of Hawaii, has mailed circulars to a large number of the principal mainland universities announcing the establishment of a research fellowship in pineapple culture at the University of Hawaii. This fellowship was provided for last spring by the Hawaiian Pineapple Packers Association, and carries with it a stipend of \$1200 annually.

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## LABOR PROBLEMS IN SOUTH AFRICA

While Europeans Are Faced With Unemployment Natives Organize Into Trade Unions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—Labor in South Africa is still trying to find its feet as a result of the social and economic upheavals of the last few years. Is Labor to blame? When, in 1914, the war drums began to roll, no one expected what the next few years were going to bring forth. Gradually one after another the great powers were dragged into the maelstrom and the workers doffed their working clothes for a uniform. South Africa was no exception, and as a result Labor is reaping the harvest that was sown.

Now that the Union is beginning to get back to conditions more resembling those of pre-war days, unemployment seems to be rife. Efforts are being made to help those out of work and inquiries have been held as to what can be done to remedy the situation.

Some straight statements have been made about the trade unions. The "Umteteli wa Bantu" in a recent article on Nations and Trade Unions said: "White unemployment is the direct result of white abuse of power. The trade union has exalted itself and has seemed fair to those who worshiped it. It has been glorified and has dazzled the upturned eyes of its votaries with its radiance and splendor. Its disciples have had implicit confidence in its infallibility and have believed in its eternal omnipotence in matters industrial. But the creed is selfish. It is not broad-based on humanity, and its elevation is unsafe. All over the world the trade union is tottering, and increasing unemployment will hasten the inevitable crash."

Aristocrats of Labor  
"If white men chose to offer themselves for hard manual labor there would be an end to unemployment. It is strange that nobody suggests this course, and that none of the witnesses before the commission has appeared to discover that white unemployment exists because the unemployed are largely unemployable. They don't want work unless they are permitted to choose the form their work shall take. They are the aristocrats of labor, and they cannot be suited. They must be paid for the supervision of workers, and if they cannot supervise they rather prefer to be unemployed."

"There will be unemployment while the trade union has power to enforce the payment of novices or slackers at the same flat rate as skilled and diligent workmen. There will be employment for everybody when everybody lends himself conscientiously to the task of production. The trade union, however, is unfriendly to production, and is responsible for "slacking on the job" as a cure for unemployment. Ergo, the trade union is the root cause of unemployment, and is the enemy of industrial expansion."

On the other hand, there is also the question of native labor. The native workers have taken a leaf out of the

white man's book and are beginning to organize along trade union lines. This is especially the case at Port Elizabeth where demands have been made for higher wages. The outstanding figure is H. S. Maimani, a Zulu, who is also the leader of the native labor organization in Bloemfontein.

### One Big Native Trade Union

It is stated that one of his objects is to persuade the natives to link up with his Free State organization and thus pave the way for a great native labor organization embracing the entire Union of South Africa. Several meetings have taken place at which he addressed the natives.

Looked at from the parochial viewpoint, all this may seem disquieting, but when it is realized that similar murmurings of social unrest are being heard all over the world it is seen that the labor troubles in South Africa require careful consideration. What is needed is a statesmanlike handling of the whole labor situation and a sympathetic treatment of the real grievances of the workers. The cooperation of Labor must also be ungrudgingly given.

### PRESS CONGRESS IS POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The Press Congress of the World, which was to have been held in Sydney in March, 1921, has again been postponed, this time indefinitely. Mr. Mutch, the Minister for Education, in making this announcement, said that, after considering statements made by Captain Niesich, secretary to the congress, and consulting representative members of the press, the state cabinet had decided that a postponement would be in the best interests of all concerned. The effect of disturbed industrial and political conditions abroad, no less than the enormous increase in steamship fares, had made it almost impossible to secure the attendance of a sufficient number of representative men to make a press congress worthy of its title. The minister said that he recognized that the abandonment would be a great disappointment but he hoped that the vigorous organization effected in the past would not be without result but would bear fruit at some more opportune time in the future.

## CAMBRIDGE VOICES VIEWS ON IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England—A manifesto against reprisals in Ireland has just been issued by a group of senior members of Cambridge University. The signatures number some 30, including four masters of colleges and six professors, and have been chosen merely as representative of a much larger number who are in sympathy with the manifesto. It has been prepared by the university branch of the Peace with Ireland Council, which is organizing meetings of protest throughout the country against the government's policy in Ireland.

It is considered a sign of the growing strength of opinion on the subject that such a representative body of men have put their names to a protest framed in such strong language. After expressing condemnation of the Sinn Féin policy of murder and outrage, the manifesto continues:

"But we feel at least an equal horror of the similar acts of which the victims have often been admittedly innocent people, recently committed in Ireland by persons in the pay and service of the state, and at the omission of the members of the government to condemn these atrocities with any force or sincerity, or even to allow an impartial investigation. If we are asked what special concern we, as Cambridge men, have in these matters, we would call to mind the general condemnation of the representatives of the German universities for uttering no word of protest against the conduct of their government during the war. Without wishing to institute odious comparisons between the methods of the British and German governments, we feel bound to protest against official actions and inactions which must bring, and indeed have brought, disgrace upon the name of our country."

### PORTLAND TO PORTLAND

PORTLAND, Maine—Greetings to the Mayor of Portland, Devonshire, England, were extended in a letter forwarded by the Portland Chamber of Commerce in connection with the celebration this year of the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims in Plymouth Bay.

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## FORCES UNDERLYING GREEK ELECTIONS

It Is Already Evident That Fight Raged Round Personalities of King and Premier, With Internal Affairs Secondary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece.—Greece sprung several surprises on the world during the Great War, writes W. Crawford Price, in a special article to The Christian Science Monitor, but none, perhaps, so great as that indicated by the result of the general elections of November 15, when the country was shown to have turned against the government of Mr. Venizelos. At first sight the poll may be interpreted as a declaration against the policy of the Cretan statesman and in favor of the neutralist and subsequently, pro-German attitude of Constantine. While an anti-war spirit may have counted for something, the real causes of this dramatic reversal of popular affection are, however, somewhat otherwise. Mr. Venizelos certainly endeavored to make policy the test, but it is already evident that the fight raged rather around the rival personalities of Eleutherios Venizelos and Constantine, with the internal administration and demobilization as important additional factors.

Greece never was, and never will be, pro-German. The foreign policy of the nation in its conception will remain constant, and it is certain that the first concern of the new government will be concentrated on an effort to regain and retain the confidence of Great Britain and France and to hold fast to the territorial aggrandisement which Hellas has obtained as a result of the World War. Whether Mr. Rallis and his collaborators will succeed in this remains to be seen; at present it is not only the interesting interior question which has been created in Greece, but also the possible international consequences of the defeat of Mr. Venizelos, which prompt one to examine its causes.

### "Above the Common Stock"

Why did Mr. Venizelos, then, lose? First and foremost, it would appear, the people want Constantine the King, more than his policy. Whatever may be thought of his politics, he is a fine, manly figure of a man who endeared himself to all who knew him personally. To the great mass of the peasantry he was set on a plane above the common stock. He it was who led them in the fight against Turk and Bulgar with such conspicuous success in 1912 and 1913, and all except the violent partisans have continued to regard him as their rightful monarch. They accepted his deposition in 1917, but they never agreed with it, and they have taken the first opportunity to demand his return, and that with no uncertain voice.

In this desire they have been encouraged by the failure of the Venizelist administration to bring to the individual elector benefits compatible with the blessings earned for the nation. During the prolonged absence of the former Premier in Paris and London his henchmen allowed the administration to fall into a parlous state. Profiteering and corrupt practices have been common in all countries during the war, and Greece was no exception to the rule. The restrictions necessarily placed upon trade export were exploited by certain officials on an extensive scale, with the result that many of them piled up huge fortunes at the expense of the unfortunate small farmer and trader. The people have revolted against this, and this discontent has been markedly manifested at the polling booths.

### Erring on Side of Toleration

Much was made during the electoral campaign of the alleged tyrannical attitude and dictatorial ambitions of Eleutherios Venizelos. It is easy to criticize the Cretan on this head; doubtless there was something in it, but it must be remembered that war involves the employment of autocratic methods, and it must be counted in favor of Mr. Venizelos that, on many occasions, he erred on the side of toleration, even where it reflected to his personal or party disadvantage. Similarly, allowance must be made for the fact that Greek politics are essentially violent, and that, in this respect also, the Premier was badly let down during his absence by ministers who sought revenge for their own past sufferings. From the viewpoint of "tyranny" there was little to choose between the two sides. Both went to extremes on occasion, and the misfortune (in this respect) for the Venizelists was that they were last in office and their misdeeds—for instance, such actions as the shooting of Jean Dragounis—were fresher in the public memory.

Undoubtedly many Greeks felt that Mr. Venizelos had reached too exalted a position. The almost religious worship of which he was the object anywhere, elsewhere reacted to his disadvantage. The Greeks are an essentially democratic people, firmly convinced that every "Jack" is as good as his master, and they had become jealous of a Colossus whose genius, at least, was bestriding the Hellenic world. They will stand autocracy from a king, whom they regard and revere as something above an ordinary citizen, but they are loath to take it from one of themselves. However absurd this may appear, it is a characteristic of the people, and it is also one reason why Hellas is not yet ready for a republican form of government.

### Personal Antipathies

One must take into account, again, the personal animosity which characterizes the opposition to Mr. Venizelos. This great man cultivates devoted friends, but he also makes determined enemies. There seems, indeed, to be little happy medium with

regard to his relations with his fellow men. If it is obvious to the observer that one group would willingly sacrifice itself in his service, it is no less evident that the other would make the last sacrifice to ruin him. Many of the Greeks who in their blind passion have assisted to defeat Mr. Venizelos realize that to him Greece owes her present greatness. One seeks in vain for a really convincing explanation of this phenomenon, just as one is puzzled to discover precisely why most of his best men leave him and join the opposition camp. Yet, the fact is there, and it has been one of the contributory causes of his undoing.

That the party machine had been neglected during Mr. Venizelos' extended sojourn in Paris and London likewise had its effect. It can never have dawned upon the Cretan that purely secondary factors would lead his countrymen to overlook the benefits which he had earned for them, and he doubtless believed that Hellas would look at the situation as it was in 1907, compare it with that of today, and vote accordingly. He must have thought that redemption of western Asia Minor would count for more in the peasant home than the prolonged absence of soldier, father or son; but again he misjudged, for the people have shown that they are more concerned for their own back yard than the future glory of their country.

### Sources of Avalanche

Add to the causes above enumerated the disaffection of the opposition politicians, many of whom retain enormous feudal influence, the disgruntled horde of royalist officials, the bevy of senior army officers displaced by juniors who joined the forces of Mr. Venizelos' provisional government, and we begin to understand the sources of the avalanche which swept the former Premier out of office. Many students of Greek politics appreciated the existence of these factors; but, perhaps nobody imagined that they would be of sufficient vitality to outweigh the achievements of Mr. Venizelos in the foreign field.

The result savors unpleasantly of ingratitude; it certainly involves a return to a period of political instability, jeopardizes the future of Greece, and throws the entire near eastern settlement into the melting pot.

## HIGH SHIP FREIGHTS HIT NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—Shipping freights on New Zealand produce increased greatly during the war years and they have continued to advance since the conclusion of peace. It happens that these increases have coincided with the absorption of New Zealand shipping companies by the shipping trust, and the authorities here naturally have watched the developments with a great deal of anxiety.

In August a new increase in freights on produce was announced by the representatives of the shipping companies, and the government referred the matter to a parliamentary committee for investigation and report. The committee has since recommended that steps shall be taken by the government and the producers in alliance to establish an independent line of steamers for the handling of New Zealand frozen meat, dairy produce and wool.

The committee was of opinion, after carefully weighing the evidence, that the rates now quoted by the shipping companies for the carriage of produce to Britain and other markets were unreasonably high. These rates, when applied to a normal output of frozen meat, wool, dairy produce, meat sundries, flax and by-products, would involve the payment of over £5,000,000 to the shipping companies in excess of the payments that would have been made if the 1913 freight rates had continued. This increase represents something like one-fifth or one-sixth of the value of the produce at the ports of export.

The seriousness of the position, from the point of view of the farmer, is illustrated by the fact that the cost of landing mutton in London is now over 4d. per pound, while the best price offered by the English buyers is 6d. per pound. The continuance of such conditions would be a staggering blow to the meat industry in this country. The committee considers that, in view of the present situation and of the possibilities latent in the shipping combinations, it is desirable that a shipping line should be established which will be entirely independent of any combination.

Another recommendation made by the committee is for the adoption of the provisions of the American shipping law regarding "common carriers," so that shipping companies may be prevented from discriminating against shippers or granting deferred rebates.

Representatives of the farmers throughout New Zealand will meet before the end of the year to consider the situation, and the government, in the meantime, has undertaken to get into touch with the shipping companies and see if they have any proposal to make. Australian experience with state-owned ships has indicated that if New Zealand tries to fight the shipping companies it must be prepared for a boycott.

### COEDUCATION FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

COLUMBIA, Missouri.—University of Missouri instructors who have been asked to contribute to a symposium of opinion on the subject of coeducation agree that its advantages outweigh its disadvantages. One of the staff who has had experience in six American universities holds that coeducation "prepares young men and women for the common tasks of life, together, acquaints them and brings about truer understanding and sympathy."

## LABOR'S REPORT ON THE IRISH SITUATION

British Labor Party's Manifesto Says Cabinet Has Forfeited Whatever Rights It May Have Possessed to Govern Ireland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The manifesto issued by the British Labor Party, regarding the situation in Ireland, has recently been published, and in view of the importance credited to it on all sides, and the fact that the Irish situation grows daily more intense, the manifesto is quoted in full, as follows:

"The executive committee calls the attention of every constituent society of the Labor Party, and of every local Labor Party to the very grave situation that has arisen in Ireland, menacing to life and property, destructive of order, and discrediting the British Government throughout the civilized world. The Parliamentary Labor Party, while losing no opportunity of exposing the scandalous breakdown of the British administration in Ireland, and of protesting against the inequities involved in the unregulated military tyranny to which that country is now being subjected, finds itself powerless, in face of a mechanical government majority, to effect any improvement. It is now for the organized Labor Party throughout Great Britain, while unequivocally condemning acts of brutality and violence, and murders by whomsoever committed, publicly to dissociate itself from responsibility for the deplorable maladministration exercised in the name, but, as it is confidently believed, against the wishes of the British people.

### Withdraw Armed Forces

"It will not be necessary to do more than refer to repeated declarations of the Labor Party in favor of self-determination for Ireland—a policy in which the party has never wavered. The British Cabinet, by its present climax of failure, has now plainly forfeited whatever rights it may have possessed to govern Ireland. The whole course of events of the past two years has demonstrated the futility of seeking to set limits to the Irish in their framing for themselves the constitution to which they aspire. There is nothing for it now but

1. To withdraw all the armed forces. 2. To place the responsibility for maintaining order in each locality in Ireland (as in Great Britain outside the Metropolitan area) on the local authorities themselves; and 3. To provide for the immediate election, by proportional representation, of an entirely open constituent assembly, charged to work out, at the earliest possible moment, without limitations or fetters, whatever constitution for Ireland the Irish people desire.

"The time has passed when any difficulty can be made about names and titles and forms and ceremonies, insistence on which only creates suspicion and results in misunderstanding. So far as Ireland itself and Irish affairs are concerned, the Labor Party is unequivocally prepared to allow Ireland to assume whatever form of self-determination the great mass of the Irish people desire, with whatever constitution, under whatever designation for local autonomy, and thereby allow Ireland to face its own difficulties in its own way—subject only to two conditions (which were accepted by the Irish Trades Union Congress at its meeting on November 16), that it afforded protection to minorities, and that the constitution should prevent Ireland from becoming a military or naval menace to Great Britain.

### Question of Self-Determination

"But self-determination for Ireland involves also self-determination for Great Britain. Whatever may be the form or the substance of the future relations between Great Britain and Ireland, there are, and must necessarily be, many matters (whether political, fiscal, commercial, judicial, or what not), which on a revision of relations must be arranged by agreement. Moreover, Great Britain has its own obligations, not only to maintain the interests of its own people, but also to secure a proper protection both for Britons in Ireland and for any minority, whether religious, political, or geographical. There are further matters which are common to both the British and Irish people, and must necessarily be dealt with in common, such as the policing and lighting of the narrow seas, and the protection of both islands against foreign aggression.

"In respect of all these matters, the importance of which will be as apparent to the Irish as to the British, the Labor Party holds that it is a profound mistake to seek in any way to limit or fetter the Irish constituent assembly in its framing for Ireland of whatever constitution it desires. The appropriate method of defining and regulating the future relations of Ireland and Great Britain, of securing justice for minorities and for providing for common interests and common services, is not by the constitution to be framed for Ireland by its own constituent assembly, any more than that which has grown up for Great Britain, but by an agreement (coming into force simultaneously with the new Irish constitution, and made binding by immediate ratification in statutory form by the respective legislatures) in which every necessary detail could be specified, and every desirable safeguard for either party effectively provided.

"The Labor Party recognizes that, in the negotiation of such an agreement, the potential bargaining power of Great Britain would be overwhelmingly superior to that of Ireland. This

cannot, in the nature of things, be avoided. But the Labor Party believes that the Irish may now confidently rely on the British people not making any use of that inevitable superiority in bargaining power to exact, in the terms of the agreement, anything derogatory to the effective autonomy of Ireland. What the Labor Party appeals for is the most trustful and most generous settlement, confident that only in this way can the necessary appeal be made to the imagination of both peoples.

### Bringing Home the Facts

"It is the intention of the Labor Party to use every endeavor to bring home to the British public the facts regarding the present administration of Ireland. The Parliamentary Labor Party suggested the appointment of an independent commission to enquire into the allegations regarding reprisals. This suggestion was contemptuously refused by the government. Organized Labor, therefore, decided to appoint a commission representative of the Labor Party, and the Parliamentary Labor Party, to visit Ireland in order to ascertain the truth regarding the policy and methods of the British Government.

"The Labor Party has also decided to conduct a great national campaign to enlighten the public on the facts of the Irish situation, and to present the Labor policy outlined above. The Labor Party confidently calls upon its affiliated organizations and upon all local Labor parties to bend their energies to the task of bringing peace and freedom to the Irish people.

"An earnest appeal is made to all people of good will who realize the need for a campaign of public enlightenment on the Irish problem, and who desire the fulfillment of a democratic policy for the solution of Irish ills, to give financial support to this work."

## TZECHS' POLICY IS CONCILIATORY

Constitution Grants Other Nationalities Same Rights and Even Preferential Treatment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—Though it was only after many years of severe struggles that the Tzechs were able to obtain the most rudimentary measure of national freedom from the Austrian authorities, the Tzecho-Slovak people, on regaining their complete liberty, spared their former oppressors any retribution they may have deserved for their past actions. In fact, the Tzecho-Slovaks adopted a very generous attitude of reconciliation toward the Germans and Magyars who were called upon to live within the frontiers of the republic. Furthermore, the Tzecho-Slovak constitution does not distinguish in any way between the various nationalities inhabiting the state, but grants them all the same rights, and even in certain cases (particularly, for example, as regards the number of schools) accords them a markedly preferential treatment.

### No Response From Germans

This conciliatory policy, however, has met with no response from those German circles which are under the influence of Pan-German ideas. While certain of the German politicians showed themselves disposed to fall in with the new order of things, Dr. Lodgmann and his Pan-German friends have not ceased to organize open revolt against all the laws of the republic.

A few months ago the Tzech legionaries at Jihlava (Jizlau) were attacked in a treacherous manner, and several of them were killed by gangs of German nationalists. Since then there has been a continual repetition of provocative acts on the part of the Pan-Germans. More recently the agitators of Dr. Lodgmann's party have shown a preference for assembling around the statues of Joseph II, which still exist in a number of towns in Bohemia, and from these meetings proceeded the most inflammatory utterances against the Tzecho-Slovak authorities, and the most uncompromising appeals to the spirit of revolt. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Tzech inhabitants of these towns and the soldiers who are stationed there have come to regard the statues of Joseph II as the most arrant symbols of Pan-Germanism. This explains why it is that the Tzech soldiers at Teplice, exasperated by provocations from the Pan-Germans, proceeded to overthrow the statue of Joseph II there. A similar statue met with the same fate at Cheb (Eger), where the soldiers had been insulted by the German nationalists who, subsequently, did severe damage to the Tzech school and wounded both women and children.

### Provocative Attitude

While these events were taking place, the Pan-German deputies were joined by the five Magyar deputies, who with them sang the "Wacht am Rhein" in the Tzecho-Slovak National Assembly, where they also adopted a provocative attitude. The population of Prague tolerated these proceedings, but on the arrival of a delegation of women and children who had been ill-treated at Cheb by the Pan-Germans, it was impossible to hold their indignation back any longer, and national demonstrations took place in Prague in consequence. The Tzech parties, however, issued an appeal to the population, asking them to let the Tzech authorities and deputies alone deal with the Pan-German agitation, and as a result of this appeal the demonstrations subsided.

These events have disclosed the dangerous character of the Pan-German schemes, which have by no means been abandoned, and are directed with particular ferocity against Tzecho-Slovakia and Poland.

## NEW CAPITAL OF FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—The proposed negotiations with the new Far Eastern republic seem as far from actuality as when first mentioned. Vladivostok has a government which is at variance, to use the least disagreeable mode of expression, with its sister provinces on the Amur, at Chita and at Verkhne-Udinsk. Last July, the assertion was made by official Russians in Harbin that the union of the various Russian provinces of Trans-Baikalia was only prevented by the Japanese who were astride the railway at Chita and also controlled the Ussuri line so that the provinces could not come together. This has been proved by subsequent events to have been an incorrect statement, for, since the Japanese withdrawal from Chita and the turning over of the Ussuri line to the Russians,

there have been no outside difficulties preventing the provinces from coalition, but the removal of exterior pressure has laid bare the existence of serious contentions among the representatives of these four Siberian provinces.

Three places struggle for the privilege of being the new capital of the Far Eastern republic—Vladivostok, Chita and Verkhne-Udinsk, and this controversy continues to keep them apart. As long as this disunion remains, it is impossible for China to take up the question of trade relations with Mr. Yourin, who has already been here several months. As yet the republic does not exist.

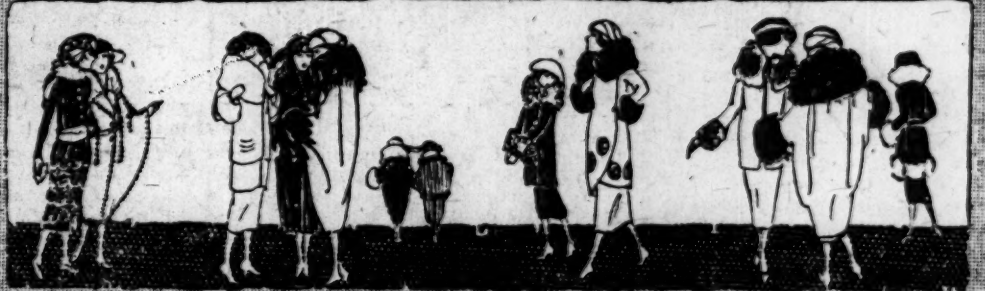
### MRS. MACSWINEY TO SAIL JAN. 1

NEW YORK, New York.—Mrs. Muriel MacSwiney will sail for Great Britain next Saturday after testifying in Washington before the Committee of 400 investigating conditions in Ireland. She has booked accommodation on the United States Mail Steamship Company's steamer Panhandle State.

## SIR H. P. GOULD ON EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Sir Harold Pearce Gould, lecturing on "Alcohol and Adolescence" at Aldersgate Street Y. M. C. A. recently, said that it had been shown very clearly by experiments as exact as scientific experiments could be, that alcohol taken in any form or quantity did not increase a man's muscular ability to do his work or to recover from fatigue. So far as tests had been made it had also been found that skilled occupations were more interfered with by alcohol than the lesser skilled. Typists and bank clerks had been found to make more errors in their work after taking quite a small quantity of alcohol than they made in the ordinary way. Alcohol interfered with self-control and self-judgment and it always worked in one direction—that of lessening them.



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## COUNTY LIBRARIES IN CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A library is a costly thing to equip and to maintain, and only when the practical expedient of using the county as a unit was recognized did the way open in the United States to a possible and sufficient rural library service.

The traveling library was the beginning of this later movement, and no one can compute the pleasure and profit disseminated in rural districts by even those occasional visits from an arbitrary, unsupervised collection of books. They were broods in lands where no water was. The isolated community welcomed its first box of books sent out by the state library with incredulous eagerness. Not only were there no fees; the public was cordially urged to make the widest possible use of the collection! The step to the new county unit system of book distribution was both logical and perhaps inevitable, for, valuable as the old method proved itself, the new century demanded something better, and the evolution of a more flexible, wider-spread and more substantially backed method stands a monument to the labors of the men and women who have wrought it.

The keystone of the county library system is delegated authority from a state to its individual counties to levy taxes for library service for their entire population. The details are many and vary widely in the different states, but the distinctive feature of the county as the administrative unit lays the foundation for a comprehensive library system of very broad possibilities.

Eight of the fifteen states that have already adopted a county library law permit a library tax for maintaining existing libraries, while the other seven may both establish libraries and maintain existing ones. Ohio was the pioneer of the first type when in 1898 a request for a library was made to Van Wert County, to be maintained at public expense for the benefit of the whole county. Ohio had no law permitting the commissioners to enter into an adoption or contract of this sort, but the Legislature promptly enacted one, and the library was built and opened for public use in 1901. Nine more Ohio counties have availed themselves of this contract law following the trail of organization and operation blazed by the Van Wert pioneers. In the meantime Wisconsin has fallen in line with 14 organized counties, Wyoming with 11, Minnesota with nine, and Iowa, Washington, Missouri, and Indiana with laws of the same type but with few counties or none using them.

The second type of law, permitting both establishment of libraries and contract with already existing libraries, has been adopted by California, with 44 of her counties actively at work. Oregon with five, Maryland two, Montana one, while New York, Nebraska, Michigan, South Dakota, and North Carolina have county library laws but no counties organized for work. Pennsylvania, Illinois, Arizona, and Colorado are agitating for similar laws.

**California Bears Palm**  
The three Pacific states present a solid county library front with California bearing the palm for her comprehensive law and her remarkable extension of the system. In other states the county library movement has been a localized one, carried on in more or less detached units. In California it has been a state-wide development inspired and fostered by an active state library which by its own enthusiasm has induced spontaneous growth in all directions.

Within ten months after the first law was passed in 1909, 12 counties organized for work, and under the revised law of 1911 such advancement was made that at the beginning of 1919 three-fourths of the entire state had county libraries, with incomes ranging from \$3000 to \$40,000 each annually. During the first year the 12 counties appropriated \$70,000 for library work, a telling contrast to the \$7000 expended by the State for traveling libraries during their last year. The most sympathetic cooperation of an exceptionally well-equipped state library in supplementing the county library free of transportation expense is one of the most valuable assets of the California work. Added to this are two state library organizers, one for county work and one for school, at the beck and nod of any community or school district wishing to discuss library service, and behind it all is an ardently interested state librarian with an enthusiastic corps of county librarians.

Express your cordial interest and you touch the heart spring of every loyal member of the California library family. "It's pioneer work and I'm only beginning," explained one of the new librarians, "but I love it and I hope I can stay with it." Her ardor was irresistible as she entered into the details of her work. "Although there isn't a very large population way off up here the county itself is big enough. There's a branch just opened up north in the mountains 50 miles from a railroad where I managed to send a box of books the day before they were cut off by the first snow. I am so glad, I was in the nick of time. In one book-hungry community the first deposit of books melted away in three days and requisitions for as many more came within a week. I must hurry with the cataloging of these new books and send them a fresh supply. Then over in another part of the county is a big lumber company's headquarters with nearly 2000 men on the pay roll, besides their families. Think what this library service is going to mean to them! That place alone could keep me busy. I haven't told you anything about my work with the schools. Thirty-nine districts have joined the county library and I have been nearly swamped in the supplementary books they had to have right away. In fact every one seems to need service immediately these few months. I

know how to sympathize with Cesar just before that battle with the Nevill when everything had to be done at once."

A group of women in a remote community wishing to organize themselves into a club wrote to their county librarian for some hints of procedure. "I sent word that I would be glad to visit them and help as I could," she explained, "and their appreciation was really touching."

One buoyant keen young recruit, urged by her friends to write of her experiences in a remote field, answers: "I don't wish to write about my work as long as I am in it. To me, the work is the thing and it can be accomplished only by singleness of purpose, by ignoring the things that make perspective in literature." And the "work" of a county librarian includes any possible community service. This same librarian, speaking of war activities in her community, says, "The part that has fallen to me has naturally been chairmanships, correspondence, reports without end, and drive-leading. There are very few people here to do the work, hence our seeming importance. We really amount to very little."

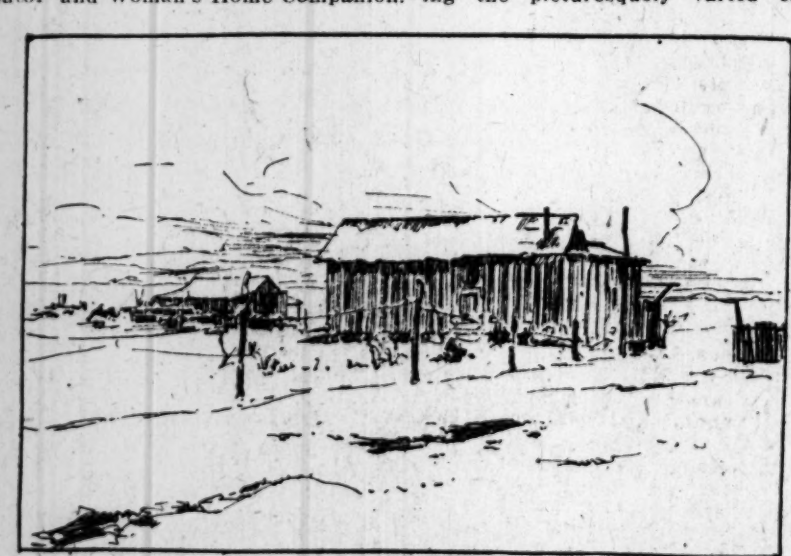
After recounting briefly the achievements of a choral club she was instrumental in organizing, with its rendition of the first classical music the community had listened to, she announces: "Our county has this week installed music service as part of its regular work and I hope in the next few months to correspond with other county librarians and get this work onto a state-wide basis of operation."

**Raising the Standard**

It is probably the dear desire of every librarian to raise the standard of reading in his particular district. To this end there is universal testimony to the value, even necessity, of personal contact with the people, and of talking books with them from the standpoint of their own interests. "Sometimes," explained one of these frontier missionaries, "I have the opportunity of talking to women's clubs and we chat about a given author and his work, perhaps reading certain sections, or a theme such as the modern drama, or a sociological discussion may occupy the time. In parent teachers' clubs we have discussed together children's reading and the development of children's love of poetry, or story telling in the home and school, and kindred topics. I feel that my work has counted more in these directions than in any other because a personal acquaintance has been established that inevitably paves the way for closer sympathy and better books."

"Sometimes in making up an assortment of books or two are slipped in known to be above the average, usually demanded by the community being served," smiled one glibly librarian. If requests are made for books that are not on the shelves a tactful substitution of something better is another wedge toward a higher standard. The initial deposit of books sent out to a station includes from 50 to 200 or 300 volumes, to remain as long as the community is using them, but there is, besides, full opportunity to make requisition through the local custodian upon the central station as frequently as borrowers desire, and the additional books are forwarded as soon as possible. If a request cannot be filled from the county collection it is forwarded to the state library, which sends out as many as 2000 books monthly in this supplemental work.

Current magazines are an important feature of county library work, the patrons themselves in the different branches being invited to indicate a choice. At one California station enrolling 250 borrowers the following periodicals are received regularly: Century, Harper's, St. Nicholas, Country Life in America, Literary Digest, World's Work, National Geographic Magazine, Popular Mechanics, Delinquent and Woman's Home Companion.



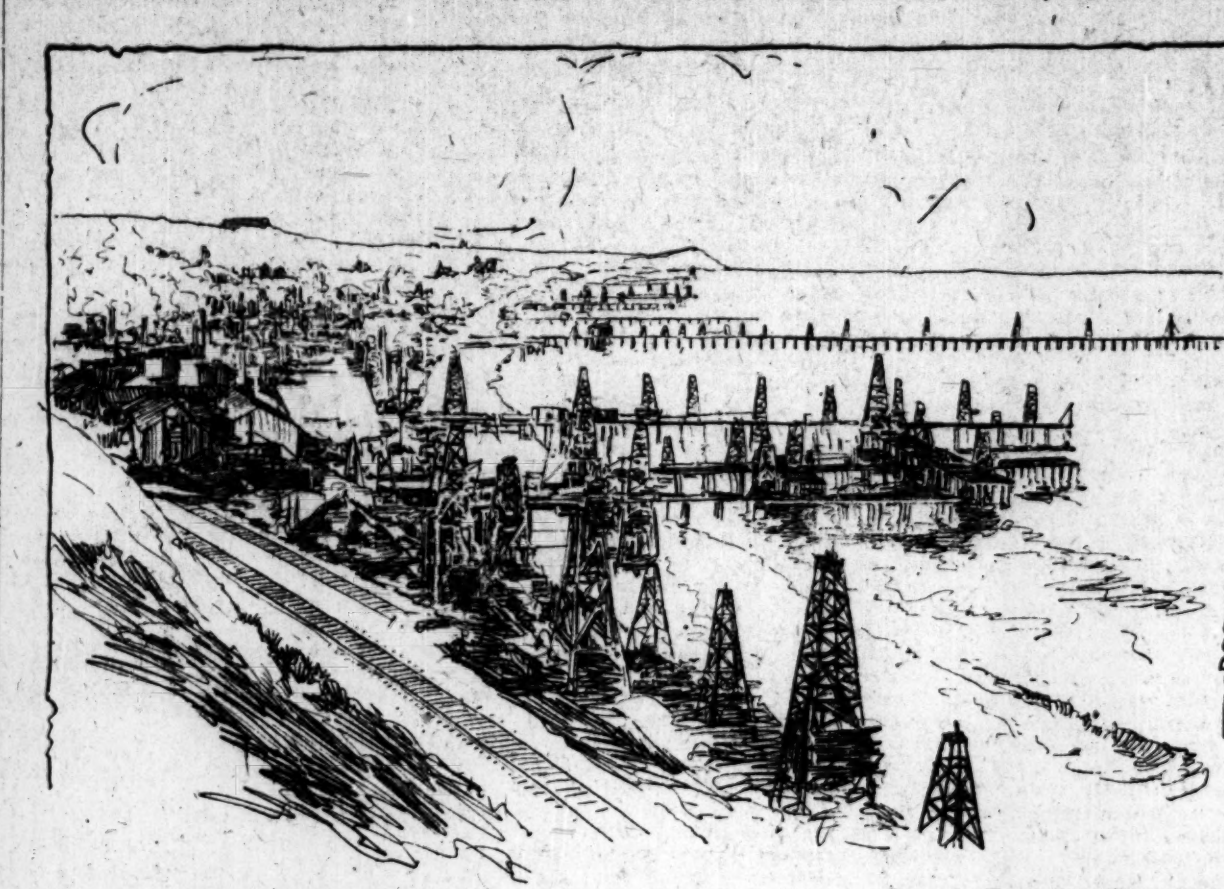
Headquarters of a county library station in the mountain district of Southern California

Each branch determines its own days and hours of service, usually two afternoons a week. The libraries are housed in all sorts of places, from their own private quarters or private houses to stores, offices, banks, jails, or any convenient or available repository. A desert-dweller postmaster obligingly moved his mail boxes to one end of his freight-car post office and made room for the books at the other. A unique feature of a mining camp branch is the midnight exchange from 12 to 1 for the men on the night shift.

Although California, like other western states, is a land of great distances, the county librarians are learning to cope with them. One county library received a telephone request for the establishment of a branch 70 miles from headquarters. The books were selected, shipped, received and loaned in less than two days. In another one, however, when shipments of books are made to a certain station 70 miles distant the mountain ranges necessitate a 200-mile trip by parcel post and 40 miles more by stage.

The varied topography of the State adds spice to this rural work. In some counties the field includes moun-

tain, desert and valley districts, each with its particular interests. In the early history of the branches the borrowers frequently looked upon the library as a means of entertainment solely, but they are rapidly finding it an invaluable help in every line of industry. The branch at an oil claim promptly returned a valuable book treating certain phases of oil development and asked for something as different as possible from their every-day work. "I wouldn't want the librarian to know it," confided a member of the crew, "but the men take it down and look at it and put



The oil claim branch which first spurned books on petroleum, later petitioned for rare treatises

it back on the shelves and ask, 'What did she send that up here to us for? Doesn't she know we get enough of that greasy stuff 12 hours a day?' But within a few months this same book was called out to the same camp by special request, and within a year the library had bought a \$15 treatise on petroleum at the request of this branch.

A library station near a cement factory reported immediate requests from both chemists and laborers for technical books relating to their work, and farmers in various parts of the State have been keen for material bearing upon their crops. California farmers are favored by a special clause in the library law permitting a county to divert an amount not greater than \$200 annually to establish a farmers' technical library.

Some communities made up largely of foreigners request "easy reading" books for those just learning the language. An Armenian colony in one county shows special interest in reading that will acquaint them with American usages and customs, and they have already read most of the English and American classics. One remote station, where three young college men and their brides were an influential addition, sent request lists that made the librarian rejoice and promised well for a lifted standard of reading in the place. A Negro settlement is reported as using a high grade of reading matters on all subjects, being particularly interested in books dealing with their own race problems. An Indian school is served with reading matter, both for the teachers and for the Indian children. Stories might be multiplied illustrating the picturesquely varied character of the work.

In their own requests for the books they wish, the more the better. There seems almost no limit to the scope of the county library system. Already besides its general service it makes a particular effort to aid clubs and debating societies in arranging and carrying out their programs, and it is extending its assistance to the state development board by acting as distributors of its literature. The law



An oil ship outward bound with a plentiful supply of books

provides for the support of lecture courses and also for the establishment of museums. Music is already an accomplished fact and art and dramatics are hovering as additional cultural possibilities.

## CHANGES SOUGHT IN BANKING LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota**—Members of the legislative committee of the South Dakota Bankers Association, tentatively decided upon various improvements in the present state banking laws at a recent meeting.

It was decided to seek the enactment of more stringent laws against fraudulent checks and the making of false statements in securing loans from banks.

Much consideration was given the subject of establishing a rediscount corporation within the South Dakota Bankers Association, to have for its purpose the tiding of the public over the period of stringency in the money market. The members of the committee said that such a corporation should have its corporate existence for a period of five years, and that liquidation of its affairs might be commenced in two years. Each member bank would contribute to the corporation such a per cent of its capital as would make the total capital of the corporation \$2,000,000, and the corporation thus formed and financed would then in turn be authorized to seek capital for meeting the demands of the public.

**HEAVIER FINES IMPOSED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

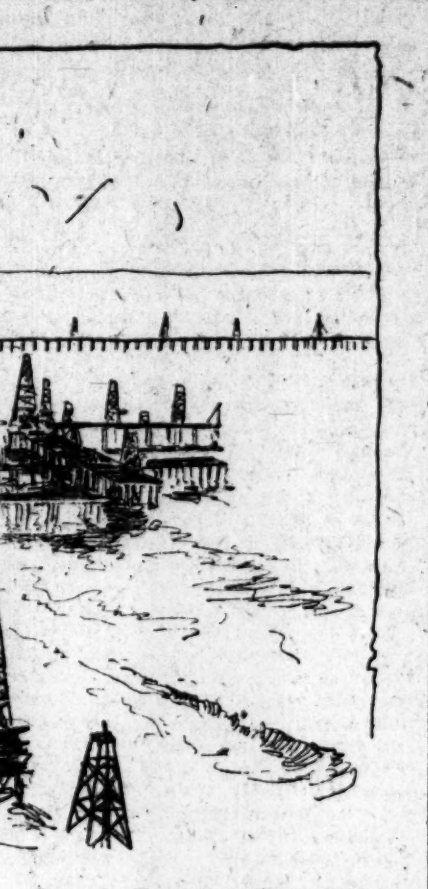
**REGINA, Saskatchewan**—Despite the fact that liquor can be purchased legally by mail-order from without the Province, many convictions of illegal sale are being registered. Figures just published show 784 convictions in the Province for the first 10 months of the year as compared with 641 for the same period of 1919. Heavier fines are now being imposed. Rumors that the Saskatchewan government was about to submit a referendum for the establishment of government dispensaries or mail-order houses were dispelled by the Attorney-General, Mr. Turgeon, who declared that the rumors were inspired by those who had used them as pre-election promises but denied that the government had anything of the kind in mind.

## SPECIAL TRAINING FOR HAWAIIANS

Mayor of Honolulu Points Out Arts and Trades in Which Islanders Naturally Excel

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

**HONOLULU, Hawaii**—Educational needs of the native Hawaiians, neglected through the whole history of the school system in the islands,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

must be heeded immediately if the Hawaiians are not to pass altogether out of significance in economic life, in the opinion of Mayor John H. Wilson. A resolution providing for investigation and recommendations along this line was presented during the special session of the territorial Legislature, and the matter will come up again at the regular session next February. Immediate action is needed urgently, Mayor Wilson believes.

"The whole plan of education here is wrong in so far as the Hawaiians are concerned," the Mayor says. "We have been trying to make clerks and lawyers and salesmen out of a people whose talents lie in other fields. The Hawaiians are not fitted for such vocations. Their natural characteristics and heredity do nothing to help them. And they must compete with people who are well fitted in every way for such work. Naturally the Hawaiian shows up to poor advantage under such circumstances."

Mayor Wilson believes that there are three specific fields in which the Hawaiians particularly excel which should be developed. These are music, seamanship and fishing. Instruction in these matters has been neglected almost entirely, he says.

"Everybody knows the Hawaiians are expert musicians," he continues. "They love music, and whenever they make a real study of it they are able to excel. Yet the musical education of the Hawaiians has been almost entirely neglected, and many young Hawaiians with real talent are going through a hard struggle to learn what should be given them gladly."

"Everybody knows the Hawaiians are good seamen. On shipboard a Hawaiian will be given preference in difficult work simply because he is a Hawaiian. People who work with sailors grow to know that Hawaiians have a natural aptitude for the sea."

"Representative Jesse Uluihi has been asking the University of Hawaii to establish a course in navigation. It is an enterprise which should receive backing. From the earliest days the Hawaiians have been good sailors, and they should be given a chance to keep up their good reputation."

"Fishing is another work in which the Hawaiians have always excelled. Real fishing is a science, but it is a science which is being forgotten rapidly. The old Hawaiians knew the ways of fish. They didn't go out every day, but when they did go out they were sure to meet with success. The old Hawaiians had all sorts of nets, and they knew which were suitable for every time and occasion. A scientific fisherman knows about the seasons, and about the spawning of fish, and about many other things. Why should the old Hawaiian knowledge be permitted to die out?"

## ALBERTA TO IMPROVE WORKING CONDITIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

**EDMONTON, Alberta**—Alberta has made another forward step toward bettering the condition of women workers. Early in October a minimum wage commission, appointed to look into working conditions affecting women workers and make recommendations to the government as to a fair minimum wage, held sittings in the different cities of the Province. As a



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

result of the investigation, the board has now made the following recommendations to the Alberta government: That the minimum wage for all women workers and others under 18 years of age be raised from \$9 a week to \$13 a week; for apprentices of less than one year's experience, the wage is to be \$5.50 a week, instead of \$5 as under the existing law.

The question of working hours was also dealt with by the commission, which reported in effect that the determining of maximum hours of labor should be fixed by legislation rather than by order-in-council. The number of apprentices to be allowed in relation to the entire working force in any establishment was also considered by the commission, which recommended that may be employed in factories, shops, offices, or office buildings under the application of the Factory Act, should be not more than 25 per cent of the total number of employees. It is, however, provided that in cases where less than four persons are employed, one may be an apprentice.

Legislation is asked to appoint a permanent wage board, with powers similar to those held by minimum wage boards already existing and operating in other provinces, whose function shall be to fix schedules for various employments, to decide maximum hours, to serve between employers and employees by means of round-table conferences, and otherwise to deal with the questions arising from the application and enforcement of minimum wage legislation. The report of the commission was unanimous, representatives of both employers and employees agreeing upon the figures named and upon a number of other important changes in the law. It is understood that action will now be taken by the government to introduce legislation at the forthcoming session of the Legislature, upon such of the commission's recommendations as may be approved and accepted by the government.

## DRY ENFORCEMENT ORDINANCE DRAWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

**LOS ANGELES, California**—Mayor M. P. Snyder has announced that there is now being prepared for presentation to the City Council a prohibition ordinance which duplicates the Volstead act and is designed to support the federal government in enforcing the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment.

In the November election, the so-called Harris state enforcement bill was defeated by the votes of a few of the large cities where the wet vote predominates. Since the November election dry leaders have been working on plans to offset the effect of the November vote, and the proposed Los Angeles enforcing ordinance is the outcome of their deliberations. It will be submitted to other communities. The proposed ordinance, according to Mayor Snyder, has the indorsement of United States District Judges Bledsoe and Trippett, as well as of S. T. Montgomery, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League.

The Los Angeles police records show that while drunkenness has not been eliminated as a result of dry legislation, it has been very materially reduced. For instance, the number of arrests for drunkenness in October, 1916, was 1460, while the record for October of this year is only 363.

## JAIL BECOMES PUBLIC LIBRARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**SALT LAKE CITY, Utah**—Huntington, a town in Emery County, Utah, which for years had a jail, is now jail-less. Crime has decreased and there have been no prisoners for many months. As a result the jail has been turned into a public library.

"Representative Jesse Uluihi has been asking the University of Hawaii to establish a course in navigation. It is an enterprise which should receive backing. From the earliest days the Hawaiians have been good sailors, and they should be given a chance to keep up their good reputation."

**The Girls' Shop Features Middies and Regulation Dresses**

Regulation Dresses of white Jean in one and two-piece styles—all white or with navy, Copen, or red collars and cuffs; sizes 6 to 14 years. **\$6.95 and \$7.95**

"Jack Tar" Middy Blouses of white Jean—all white, navy, red or Copen, collar and cuffs, also Copen, blue South American Sailing Middy Blouses—some trimmed with large emblem; sizes **\$2.45 to \$5.95**

Girls' Shop—Third Floor.

*Briggs-Vanderhoof-Flanner*  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

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## VANCOUVER AIDS ITS UNEMPLOYED

Work to Be Commenced on the Provincial Highways and Construction of Soldiers' Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

**VANCOUVER, British Columbia**—Nearly 3000 men attended an open-air mass meeting here to discuss the unemployed situation and to take steps to impress on the federal government the seriousness of the situation. After two speeches dealing with the causes of unemployment and the urgent necessity of the governments taking action to remedy the situation, a resolution was passed without dissent in which it was stated that the unemployment situation in Vancouver had reached serious proportions. And that it was conceded by the Mayor and leading officials of the labor unions that approximately 10,000 men now in Vancouver were unable to find employment.

Conditions of extreme hardship, it is said, were being experienced by the families of these men, and that the efforts of the Mayor and Council to relieve the situation, although praiseworthy and deserving of every commendation, have been inadequate in view of the city's limited resources. The present extent of the unemployment situation in Vancouver was largely blamed on the federal government's policy of providing free transportation to this Province in spite of serious protests made by the civic authorities, and of unrestricted immigration.

It was therefore resolved that the unemployed citizens of Vancouver were of the opinion that the federal authorities had so far failed to realize the urgency of the situation and that the responsibility of providing immediate relief now rested upon them in a greater degree than upon the provincial or municipal governments and that unless the federal government took immediate action uncontrollable consequences might arise.

The meeting produced considerable activity among local authorities and a joint conference of federal and provincial members of Parliament and members of the City Council was summoned. At this conference a committee was selected and immediately got to work. As a result about 500 men were put to work clearing out the wood in Stanley Park and another big group were employed on the work of clearing the provincial university site at Point Grey. Other projects which will be started immediately are the continuation of the work on the provincial highway and construction of soldiers' homes under the housing plan.

The unemployment situation in Vancouver has been aggravated by so many miners, loggers and other classes of labor, who have lost jobs in the interior, flocking to this city. Many lumber mills have been shut down in the past month and several large mines have let out most of their men until the spring.

## LIQUOR SHIPMENTS DISCLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

**REGINA, Saskatchewan**—With the coming into force on December 15 of the new and more drastic Saskatchewan Temperance Act, the export liquor warehouses are for the first time obliged to reveal the extent of their business. The first day's returns to the Saskatchewan Liquor Commission showed that the 12 export houses in Regina are shipping out between 40 and 250 consignments each daily. Manitoba, it was shown, is securing a large proportion of this liquor, but a considerable amount is being sent to Ontario, as far east as Toronto.



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## REPORT ON LEATHER AND SHOE MARKETS

**Manufacturers Find Business Dull but Are Looking Forward to New Year While Some Trading Is Recorded by Tanners**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The last month of the year is always a dull one in the Boston shoe market, and this week is no exception. Regarding business prospects, merchants are disposed to forget the past and look forward to a future, feeling that they are prepared to meet its gradual unfoldment.

The lessons of the past have not been forgotten, neither are the varying experiences of others so unnoted, so it is a fair assertion that the shoe manufacturers, by discounting the consequence of this wave of deflation, have well met the situation, by charging off vanishing valuations, and figuring the cost of footwear down to a basis secure against any likely declines in the leather market, from now onward.

Interviews with some of the leading manufacturers brought out the belief that no further marked recessions in raw stock, or its manufactured products are liable to occur, although price fluctuations might be met now, as at all other times. However, labor cost may drop a little, but that it will be enough this season to be a feature to much saving in the cost is not anticipated.

Another 10 days will witness the coming of buyers, and if the financial situation will clear a bit, a fair business may be booked. Salesmen returning from their road trips report that though there was no inclination on the part of the shoe buyers to purchase, or place contracts for the future, the uncertainty of local conditions was the primary cause of their cautionary attitude, as stocks are not abnormally large, but that the difference between cost and replacement is a subject quite disagreeable for wholesalers to contemplate.

However, if nothing worse takes place, and merchants can see that there is an improving trend, the coming spring business will uncover many bright spots.

## Packer Hide Market

Among the principal sales reported in the packer hide market are the following:

	Price
29,000 Sept to Dec ex-light Texas	120
steers	32
30,000 Oct-Nov-Dec branded cows 12	32
1,500 Nov Buttrand steers	14
1,500 Nov heavy Texas steers 15	34

The market held dull most of the week, the above not being booked until the last part of it. But this rally broke the spell of inactivity and gave a better tone to the situation.

Price concessions were allowed on the first two mentioned lots, making a new low mark for each. But though these figures are admittedly cheap the regular tanners were not disposed to trade, stating that they must see a positive improvement in the demand for leather before they again buy hides, excepting on orders.

There is a constant inquiry regarding supplies and terms, still few make any pretense of buying beyond immediate wants, declining the temptation to speculate, though there is a strong probability that the rates will advance if any resemblance to a normal business is experienced.

Nearly every one seems to feel that hide prices are hovering around bottom figures. The only link in that estimation is the fact that stocks in hand are large, if not burdensome, therefore if money continues tight some holders might unload at a price. Still the big bulk of hides is in the hands of packers able to stand the rough side of business affairs, so lower prices than are above noted are not likely, as the list of big operators has been provided for, and ordinary trading will be the rule, unless the unexpected happens.

## Leather Markets

There seems to be quite a lot of confidential trading going on among the upper leather tanners, and like all such transactions their prices and terms are rumored up and down the street until the correct figures are stripped of all semblance of truth concerning the deals.

Inquiry revealed the probability that transactions of more than ordinary size, considering the dullness pervading the shoe market, have been recently executed, and at prices well below quotations. One in particular embraced 2000 dozing, or more of wild kid. However, there is no doubt but what considerable unloading has been going on, the reported range of prices running from 15 cents to 35 cents. One manufacturer admitted purchasing a lot of clear, fair quality kid at 25 cents, but an effort to duplicate was unsuccessful.

These deals may be called isolated cases, nevertheless as the parties were merchants of keen intelligence the transactions were large enough to attract the attention of the trade.

Sole leather tanners do not appear to have been yielding enough to have caught much, if any, of this reported drive on the leather market. In fact sole leather prices have been strong throughout this period of deflation. Being in the hands of people who are able to hold it against all dangers of a collapse, prices have receded only in parity with the falling prices of hides. Curtailment of the tannery output, and other economic actions taken in anticipation of a declining market, enabled these tanners to command the situation.

## OUTRIGHT BUYING OF SECURITIES

**Investment Bankers Report Large Number of Accumulators Are Purchasing for Cash to Hold**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Outright purchases of securities, considered in many cases to be quoted on the market at less than their intrinsic worth, has been going on steadily recently, according to reports from investment bankers. While many of these purchases are of good size, there is an unusually large number of smaller accumulators who are buying for cash to hold as a permanent investment. This constructive action on the part of an increasing number of persons who have confidence in the future of the business of the country at least slow the downward tendency of the security market. It also promises to have a share in the undoing of some of the short sellers of securities whose activities have destructive qualities. With an increasing amount of these securities in strong hands and others who intend to keep them, it will be that much more difficult for the man who sells to establish losses, thereby to avoid as far as possible his income tax, as well as the short seller, to buy in again later except at a higher figure.

Not only can United States Liberty bonds be purchased at 10 to 15 per cent below their par value, but many securities may be obtained at even greater reductions.

Bond transactions last week compared with corresponding weeks of previous years as follows:

	1920	1919
Monday	\$25,065,000	\$26,288,000
Tuesday	\$22,596,000	\$23,741,000
Wednesday	\$23,226,000	\$21,351,000
Thursday	\$24,989,000	\$20,717,000
Friday	\$23,875,000	\$22,591,000
Saturday	\$10,000,000	\$13,453,000
Total	\$133,821,000	\$143,606,000

Sales in the last eight weeks follow:

	Nov. 6	Dec. 4
Nov. 6	\$66,562,000	\$80,111,000
Nov. 13	\$7,517,000	\$9,466,000
Nov. 20	\$6,335,000	\$12,314,000
Nov. 27	\$4,714,000	\$13,531,000

The most active issues last week were as follows:

	Dec. 24
U. S. Lib 4 1/2%	18 24
U. S. Lib 4 1/2%	18 24
U. S. Lib 4 1/2%	18 24
U. S. Lib 4 1/2%	18 24
U. S. Lib 4 1/2%	18 24
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U. S. Lib 4 1/2%	18 24
U. S. Lib 4 1/2%	18 24

## STEADY UNDERTONE IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—There was only a small attendance at yesterday's session of the stock exchange. A holiday feeling still prevailed and changes in prices were narrow. The undertone of the markets generally was steady.

The oil group showed strength in spots. Royal Dutch jumped to 52 1/2, following the recent dividends. Support was given to Mexican Eagle, which was quoted at 9 11-16. Transport & Trading was 5 11-16. Notwithstanding end-of-year firmness in rates for money the gilt-edged investment list was well maintained. Foreign loans were quiet and irregular. A rebound occurred in rubber shares owing to an improvement in the raw article.

Industrials were checked. Hudson's Bay 5-16. Dollar descriptions were higher. Home rails were dull. Kaffirs were flabby. Consols money 4 1/4. British 5s at 8 1/2, British 4 1/2s 77.

## DIVIDENDS

The Richard Borden Manufacturing Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable January 3 to stockholders of record December 23.

The Beacon Oil Company has declared an initial dividend of 5 per cent, payable December 31 on stock of record December 27.

The International Braid Company has declared a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 3 to stockholders of record December 27.

The Acme Packing Company has declared 32 1/2 per cent stock dividend, following the increase in authorized capitalization from \$700,000 to \$12,000,000, says a Chicago special to the Journal of Commerce.

The Mohawk Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, has declared the regular quarterly cash dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable January 1. December sales showed a satisfactory increase.

The Illinois Coal Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 15.

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable January 15 to stock of record December 21.

## CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices dropped again yesterday, opening quotations ranging from unchanged to 1 1/2 cents lower. December wheat closed at 1.65, March at 1.62 1/2, and May at 1.57 1/2. December corn closed at 7 1/4, May at 7 3/4, and July at 7 3/4. Sales of hogs were made at 10 to 15 points below Monday's average. January pork closed at 23.00, January lard at 12.75 and May lard at 13.25. Ribs closed at 11.52 for January and 12.02 for May.

## CANADA'S BUSINESS ACTIVITY REVIEWED

**Retail Trade Better Than Expected and Bank Clearings Reflect a Generally Sound Condition in Dominion**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ontario—In business circles generally there is a much better tone than there has been for some weeks past. In retail trade something like the usual Christmas activity is reported. Indeed, there is reason to think that much of the pessimistic opinion expressed during the last three weeks respecting this branch of trade was, in a measure, due to the impression that, owing to the reports of unemployment the world over, business could not help but be much depressed. The bank clearings, however, have dispelled such an impression. Some of the most pessimistic have had to admit that conditions have been much better than had been expected.

Bank clearings for the week ending December 23 were approximately 23 per cent in advance of those for the same week last year, only two cities, Montreal and Prince Albert, reporting a decrease; the latter, being a community of 6000 persons, is a negligible consideration. It is true that in the western cities the clearings have run much ahead of those in the east; but what would the eastern centers in any year do without a good run of western business? Winnipeg was again to the fore with an increase of 68 per cent. Lethbridge reporting 48.

This confirms the view already expressed in these columns that the grain crop has been much more quickly marketed than most persons had imagined, which has been reflected both in much increased trading in the western provinces and in much better banking returns.

## Bank Statements

The November bank statement contains further conclusive evidence that general business and banking conditions are sound. Possibly the most important feature is the reduction of current loans in Canada during the month, which went down to the extent of \$45,428,000, while the current loans outside of Canada declined to the extent of \$24,071,000. This is an evidence that Canadian banks are getting their affairs in good shape. It is largely the wheat sales that have made this possible. There was also a decrease of \$14,825,000 in the note circulation, showing that nearly all the additional notes issued to facilitate the crop movement have been retired. During the month there was an increase of \$20,733,000 in savings deposits, while deposits in branches outside of Canada went up \$11,825,000; call loans in Canada were down \$4,664,000, while those outside of Canada were up \$29,815,000.

As compared with November a year ago the note circulation is \$3,207,000 less; total deposits in and out of Canada are \$205,000,000 greater; current loans in Canada are \$170,564,000 greater; the total liabilities have increased to the extent of \$3,653,000, and the assets have increased by \$16,757,000.

The annual statements of the banks themselves now being published contain further evidence of how these institutions have worked themselves into a strong position. This is to be seen in the reductions in the holdings of Dominion, provincial and municipal securities. The Royal Bank, which reports assets of \$594,000,000, thus putting it in the lead in this respect, has reduced its holdings of Dominion and provincial securities within the year by \$32,500,000; on the other hand total deposits were increased by \$62,000,000. The Bank of Commerce and other securities by \$42,000,000; while the Bank of Toronto cut its holdings of this nature from \$12,874,000 to \$5,231,000. The last mentioned institution also reports net profits equal to 20.35 per cent on its net capital.

## Bonds Floated

Evidence of the high standing of the Canadian pulp and paper industry in the United States is to be seen in the underwriting of a \$6,500,000 issue of 20-year sinking fund first mortgage 8 per cent bonds.

The International Paper Company has, undoubtedly, still further big developments in view on this side of the boundary line, a Canadian subsidiary with an authorized capital of \$20,000,000 having been incorporated. The latest big deal in this industry has been the conclusion of an agreement between the Ontario government and E. W. Backus and associates of Minneapolis, whereby the latter secures the English River and other timber limits, together with power concessions. It is estimated that the capital outlay will be in the neighborhood of \$12,000,000 and that the Ontario government will receive \$10,000,000 in timber dues.

Whom exports showing strength, with splendid banking statements, and industrial developments in a big way that indicate strong faith on the part of the largest corporate interests, Canadian business should enter the New Year in a fairly confident tone. In retail trade there will undoubtedly be a quiet period at the beginning of the year; but there is reason to think that the popular opinions, that have much to do with conditions, are now producing a much more optimistic impression. When the leaders are confident the followers cannot very well be otherwise.

The American Bank Note Company has declared a dividend of \$1 on the common stock, payable February 15 to stock of record February 1. In the previous two quarters the company also declared dividends of \$1 a share.

## IMPROVEMENT IN MONEY PREDICTED

**Director of New York Federal Reserve Bank Says Situation Should Be Better in 1921**

NEW YORK, New York—Progressive improvements now operative in certain adverse factors of the bank credit situation in the United States should result in better money conditions in 1921, says James S. Alexander, president of the National Bank of Commerce and director of the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

The chief cause of betterment, according to Mr. Alexander, is the reduction in the volume of war paper and frozen and speculative commercial credits in bank resources impairing their liquidity. "Business men are justified in feeling confident that the money situation in the United States in 1921 will be a very different matter from what it has been during 1920," says Mr. Alexander. "Certain specific factors are clearly recognizable as the chief adverse forces affecting bank credit during the last year, and there is every reason for believing they will not be so powerfully operative in the year to come."

"There has been a tendency in some quarters to lay the blame for business conditions in 1920 upon credit inflation. The fundamental fault was not in the mere extent to which credit was expanded. There was no credit inflation in the sense that it was lavishly increased without regard to actual demands. It is undeniable that our credit expansion during the year was unprecedented. It is true also that it would not have been necessary to expand credit to the extent that it was expanded, had it not been for the impairment of its efficiency as a result of the various elements pointed out in the foregoing. A smaller volume of credit would undoubtedly have sufficed to accomplish the work that was actually accomplished during the year if credit had functioned with its maximum efficiency of complete liquidity. However, conditions and needs considered, credit was not over-expanded."

"But by saying that credit in 1920 was not over-expanded it is not meant to imply that the time is, not at hand for contraction. With our credit regaining its full efficiency, with prices going down, with liquidation in process and with the volume of business running on lower levels, there is not the economic demand for the present volume of credit, and therefore its contraction to a true parity with current conditions is to be desired."

## MEXICO IMPORTING BUILDING MATERIAL

MONTEREY, Mexico—Building materials, including lumber, metal lath, wall tile, roofing, plumbing and electrical fixtures, are coming into Mexico from the United States in far greater quantity than at any time during the last decade, according to importers and contractors handling these materials. It is claimed that more building is going on or projected than at any time since the beginning of the revolutionary period, 10 years ago.

One of the distinguishing features of the building campaign in Mexico City, Tampico, Monterey, Chihuahua, San Luis Potosi, Aguas Calientes, Guadalajara and other large cities is the demand for modern type of residences and business buildings. Structural steel is coming into demand slowly, due to the fact that plans for the erection of large business buildings, calling for use of such material, are being worked out slowly. It is stated that in the City of Mexico the government will resume work of constructing the federal college, suspended while internal conditions were unsettled. Domestic supply of lumber and lumber products is considerable and may be largely increased by resumption of operations of some large mills temporarily closed down.

## BRITISH COAL IN DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The announcement that the British Board of Trade has removed the restrictions on the export of coal, both as regards price and conditions of sale, is viewed with great satisfaction in Denmark, where their operation has always been a sore point. Importers believe their removal will react to the advantage of both the industrial and private consumer in Denmark, while exporters anticipate more economic supplies which will increase the possibilities of production.

## PITCH CONSUMERS TO COMBINE

LONDON, England—At a meeting of patent fuel manufacturers of the United Kingdom, France, and Belgium, over which Mr. T. J. Callaghan of Cardiff presided recently, the high cost of pitch was discussed. Subject to the ratification of the interests concerned, it was decided to form an association of pitch consumers for the purchase of pitch. It is understood that the combine thus to be formed will be a large one and of an international character. The main object is to bring about a uniformity in the prices of pitch. These have soared, with those of other gas by-products, owing to war influences. The main seat of the patent fuel industry for export in the United Kingdom is South Wales.

## GASOLINE PRICES REDUCED

CHICAGO, Illinois—Standard Oil Company of Indiana has reduced the price of gasoline at Kansas City 1 1/2 cents to 25 cents/wholesale, and retail price 1/4 cent a gallon to 27 cents. This is a local adjustment. Prices elsewhere in Standard Oil Company of Indiana's territory are unchanged.

## SUGAR YEAR OPENS WITH FAIR OUTLOOK

**Surplus on Hand and Productive Prospect Indicates Good Supply Will Be Available—Financial Side Is Righting Itself**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Except for those who still hold part of the surplus bought at high prices the sugar year opens with an unusually fair prospect, especially if the lesson of the recent year has been thoroughly learned. To be sure, Cuba still has a complicated financial situation to settle, but there is promise of a solution to this problem and a prospect of an improved banking system along the lines of the United States federal reserve system.

But as to the sugar production and supply conditions are considered quite promising. There is a fairly big surplus on hand, and already grinding of the new crop has started. Prices have dropped from 22 cents in June to 3 1/2 cents in December are showing a tendency to strengthen, and it is considered almost certain that the pendulum that swung too far down will strike a level somewhat above its present point, which hardly meets the cost of production.

There is already a little better tone as shown by the range of prices in Tuesday's sugar future market which follow:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Fri
January	4.25	4.30	4.25	4.30-32	4.34
February	4.40	4.45	4.40	4.44-47	4.44
March	4.45	4.50	4.40	4.49-51	4.53
May	4.70	4.75	4.65	4.70-72	4.78
June	4.80	4.85	4.80	4.77-80	4.77
July	4.90	4.95	4.90	4.87-90	4.87

## Equilibrium Upset

In regard to the general sugar situation, Hayden, Stone & Co. says: "The sugar equilibrium of the world has been profoundly disturbed and the restoration of equilibrium is a perplexing economic problem."

"Broadly speaking, 50 per cent of the Cuban crop is produced by companies controlled by American capital, while 50 per cent is produced by Cuban controlled properties. The American companies practically without exception cleaned up their 1920 crop and were free of sugar when the August price decline started."

"This is, perhaps, the most encouraging feature of the present sugar situation from the standpoint of the Cuban companies. The American-owned Cuban companies have no 1920 inventory losses to absorb. They enter the 1921 crop year with clean hands and generally speaking with a year of record earnings behind them. There is also the possibility that the price readjustment will be completed in time to permit them to get the benefit of stabilization before the 1921 crop year is over."

Edwin F. Atkins, a widely known authority on sugar, says in the News Bureau: "The present condition of the sugar market is a natural reaction from the extreme prices which prevailed six months or more ago when it was a very general opinion that there was to be a world shortage of sugar, and the article would be unobtainable."

"The beet sugar crop is practically at an end with an increased production of nearly 50 per cent over last year. The Cuban crop is just commencing; it is promised to be the largest on record, but owing to weather conditions the start will be late, and financial conditions are such that many estates have not the means to start grinding."

"Many places not upon a sound financial basis cannot pay for machinery contracted for, and consequently cannot get deliveries in time to make their crops. Others cannot obtain funds necessary for operating. Such conditions will inevitably cause a material decrease in the Cuban crop from what was expected, and, after a time, cause an improvement in prices."

## Survival of Fittest

"Cuba has sufficient estates, however, which have been conservatively managed, and are in sound financial condition, and can easily obtain any reasonable credit they may need to fill all demands for consumption, so there should be no uneasiness regarding supplies. It will be a question of survival of the fittest, and with reduced production and the increased consumption which always follow low commodity prices, gradually values should improve, costs will be slowly reduced where there is efficient management, and the sugar business restored to a paying basis under normal conditions."

"Unusually large stocks of sugar will be carried into the new year, particularly beet sugars in the west, but banks and bankers there are doing everything in their power to protect their own loans and to help in an orderly distribution of these stocks and prevent their being dumped at ruinous prices. These efforts will, no doubt, be successful."

"In the eastern territory (the Atlantic coast to Chicago) stocks of refined sugar in the hands of dealers and consumers are greatly depleted and must be replenished, just as soon as confidence is restored and the price decline checked. No commodity can long be sold at less than the average cost of production, and natural laws, if unhampered by government interference such as price fixing, or temporary tariffs, will soon restore normal conditions and confidence."

"I see nothing in present conditions to cause alarm regarding the future unless through unwise efforts to interfere with economic laws by legislation or otherwise, either production or consumption should be affected."

## LIQUIDATION SLOW IN THE SOUTHWEST

**Strong Pressure to Stimulate Business in That Section of the United States**

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—Liquidation in the southwest is making slow progress. The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City has reduced outside borrowings from the peak of \$45,700,000 late in October to \$28,400,000, and aggregate loans from \$163,000,000 to \$143,000,000. However, improvement came mainly from sugar beet districts in Colorado and Nebraska. On November 15 the companies of this territory made their principal annual payments for beets contracted from farmers, disbursing \$24,800,000. This money has been improving the position of the reserve bank through Denver and Omaha branches. There is disappointment because wheat, live stock, and cotton areas are not making corresponding improvement.

Prices of farm products are playing a vital part in retarding liquidation. During the past year lack of railroad equipment was the principal deterrent, together with the mania for spending. Wheat now brings only a little more than 50 per cent of the price in July, the average price being \$1.60. Corn also brings less than 50 per cent of the price of a year ago. At rural stations in the southwest corn is quoted 25 to 35 cents a bushel in sales between farmers, compared with more than \$1 a year ago. Corn sold up to \$2 in June. Cotton has slumped as badly as cereals. Live stock is bringing the lowest prices in years, with the result that the liquidating ability of stockmen has been impaired. The south is not buying mules. Cattle are moving slowly, and twice within the last month, the trade here has warned shippers to halt consignments pending a clearing up of congestion at the yards.

Pressure to effect liquidation and bring about an improvement in the position of the banks could hardly be stronger than this territory is now feeling. The inherent position of the banks is sound in face of the big drop in farm and live stock prices. There have been six small country bank failures in Oklahoma and one national bank failure in Colorado, the Farmers National Bank of Sterling. The present total of loans of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, \$143,000,000, compares with \$102,000,000 a year ago. "Upturns in farm products would bring considerable improvement in the money situation in the southwest."

"SHORTS" BUSY ON NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—There were signs of further short commitments in the stock market yesterday in a session where prices were irregular up to the heavy closing. Some firmness was displayed by the rails, but there were extensive reactions in equipments, food issues and utilities. The passing of the dividend by Anaconda had been discounted evidently for that stock broke but a point. Chandler fell to 59 1/2, then quickly ran up to 62, but closed lower. Steel was fairly steady at 78. The sales amounted to 893,900 shares.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Max May, formerly in charge of the foreign exchange department of the Guaranty Trust Company, sailed on the Imperator, to be away four or five months, for studying conditions abroad. He will visit Germany, and will pay particular attention to the situation there. Mr. May said that, in his opinion, a wrong policy was being pursued in accumulating so much gold in the United States. Such a course, he holds, only widens differences in exchange, which are so disastrous to foreign trade.

Rothschilts have offered a loan to Chile to be devoted to public improvements and the new railway project between Santiago and Valparaiso. The offer is said to have been made through the Chilean Chargé d'Affaires at London.

The report of the United States Consul-General at Shanghai shows that America's share in China's trade increased from 7 per cent in 1913 to 17 per cent in 1919, while the United Kingdom's share over the same period decreased from 12 per cent to 10 per cent.

Through 1920 movements for wage raises and fewer working hours, 233 of which culminated in strikes and four in lockouts, labor organizations making up the Swiss Trade Union League won wage increases totaling 70,759,623 francs and reduced their working hours 10,400,000 annually in 1919. Strikes and lockouts involved wage losses of 4,081,300 francs and payment of 1,289,810 francs in strike benefits. At present exchange rates a Swiss franc equals about 15 cents. In 1913, the last pre-war year, there were only 359 wage and hour movements in Switzerland.

Cuba's trade balance in 1919 was the greatest in 20 years, according to the Cuban Secretary of the Treasury. Total value of commerce during the year was \$794,341,078, of which imports amounted to \$315,685,870, exports \$478,655,208 and re-exports \$1,433,343.

	Tu'day	Mon'day	Parity
Sterling	\$2.94 1/2	\$2.95	\$4.8665
France (French)	.0581	.0584	.1920
France (Belgian)	.0611	.0616	.1920
Germany	.0334	.0336	.1920
Guillem	.3117	.3122	.4928
German marks	.01265	.0128	.2380
Canadian dollar	.5575	.5584	
Argentine pesos	.3201	.32075	.4245

## COTTON SITUATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

**Trade in Manchester and Liverpool Believes Raws, Yarn, and Cloth Have Reached Bottom Prices**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—It is thought in Manchester and Liverpool that prices of raw cotton, yarn and cloth have reached the bottom. A hopeful sign has been the tendency for futures to strengthen, and it is believed that matters will improve from now on.

It is computed that taking insurance, freightage, and so forth, into consideration charged from New York to Liverpool, the actual price of cotton at the present figures is not more than 5 1/2d. per pound. It is fully realized that the raw material cannot be grown profitably at this price and it is not surprising that farmers in the southern states are threatening to put their land to other uses.

Whilst awaiting the turn of the tide, however, Lancashire remains in a dull state. On December 3 the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners decided promptly to place all spindles (over 40,000,000) using American cotton on a 24 hours a week basis. Well over the necessary 80 per



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

INDOOR TENNIS  
DOUBLES START

**Jere Lange Makes the Best Showing on the Second Day, Winning From Osgood and C. M. Wood Jr., in Straight Sets**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—With the completion of the second and third rounds in the indoor junior lawn tennis championship at the Seventh Regiment Armory, the feebleness of the opposition to Vincent Richards became apparent. J. J. Tucker, a New York schoolboy, and Henry Pickels, hitherto unknown to tennis, survive in the first quarter, while Jere Lange, one of the best of the local boys, appears sure of a position in the semifinals in the second. W. M. Aydelotte, formerly of California, now a student at Horace Mann School, New York, and A. L. Hopkins, Yale University, will contest for the position in the third, with the result doubtful. Richards will meet Parke Cummings of Harvard University, for the other match, and should win without trouble.

Lange made the best showing on the second day, disposing of F. T. Osgood Jr., of Pleasantville, New York, in straight sets, and then winning in similar fashion from C. M. Wood Jr., former boys' champion. His steadiness was the chief factor in his victories, together with skill in place-ments. Richards took his match from W. R. Hicks with ease, dropping a single game in each set, largely through carelessness.

A combination junior and boys' doubles was also started, 24 entries being received, though a number of defaults were noted. Richards, playing with Paul McHugh, a fellow student at Fordham, and Tucker and Aydelotte, together with James Farquhar and C. V. DeHass, the boys' doubles champions, appear the best of the survivors.

The summary:

**UNITED STATES JUNIOR INDOOR LAWN TENNIS SINGLES—Second Round**

John Martin defeated M. H. Ruger, 6-1, 6-0.

Jere Lange defeated F. T. Osgood Jr., 6-3, 6-3.

C. F. Mathey defeated A. K. Gore, 3-6, 6-4, 7-5.

W. M. Aydelotte defeated John Cronin by default.

**Third Round**

J. J. Tucker defeated D. R. Bradley, 6-4, 6-2.

Henry Pickels defeated John Martin, 6-2, 7-5.

Arthur Orth defeated Ernest Kuhn, 6-2, 6-2.

Jere Lange defeated C. M. Wood Jr., 6-4, 6-0.

W. M. Aydelotte defeated C. F. Mathey, 6-0, 6-0.

A. L. Hopkins defeated A. B. Sheridan, 11-9, 6-4.

Vincent Richards defeated W. R. Hicks, 6-1, 6-1.

Parke Cummings defeated Willis Geis, 6-3, 2-6, 6-3.

**UNITED STATES BOYS INDOOR LAWN TENNIS SINGLES—Second Round**

Paul O'Brien defeated J. C. Judge, 6-2, 6-3.

**Third Round**

William Einsmann defeated L. H. Rouillon, 7-5, 6-2.

D. D. Hedekin defeated Paul O'Brien, 11-9, 2-6, 6-3.

Edward Gittler defeated Grevel Acker, 6-4, 6-7, 6-1.

H. D. Bearman defeated William Noble, 6-1, 6-0.

**UNITED STATES JUNIOR INDOOR LAWN TENNIS DOUBLES—First Round**

Victor Lesser and Ray Neuberger defeated R. E. Burdick and Edward Root, 8-6, 6-4.

A. K. Gore and Ernest Kuhn defeated Thomas Debevoise and Craig Biddle Jr., 6-3, 6-3.

Morton Bernstein and Edward Gittler defeated Jere Lange and C. M. Wood Jr., 6-4, 6-1.

D. D. Hedekin and Willis Geis defeated A. B. Sheridan and Kenneth Stoddard, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3.

C. G. Hurd and Parke Cummings defeated Edward Horn and M. H. Ruger, 7-5, 6-3.

D. R. Bradley and Arnold Bradley, James Farquhar, C. V. DeHass, Vincent Richards and Paul McHugh won by default.

**Second Round**

A. K. Gore and Ernest Kuhn defeated Victor Lesser and Ray Neuberger, 6-4, 6-4.

J. J. Tucker and W. M. Aydelotte defeated A. L. Hopkins and Paul Hicks, 7-5, 6-4.

J. J. Blust and John Born, and F. T. Osgood and L. B. Dailey Jr., won by default.

**SHORTER TERM FOR BASEBALL COMPACT**

CHICAGO, Illinois—B. B. Johnson, president of the American League of Professional Baseball Clubs, expressed the opinion Tuesday that the 25-year agreement between major and minor league baseball, recently drafted in New York, covered too long a period. "Conditions in baseball are changing so constantly," he said, "that I would favor, in the light of past experience, a revision of the governing rules every five years, and would strongly advise against an agreement for a longer date. Any agreement that is made can be scrapped in a day as was the case with the last one."

Johnson's statement was made after a conference with G. H. Malnes, president of the Michigan-Ontario league, who predicted that the minor leagues' association at its meeting here January 10, would not ratify the proposed agreement for the government of organized baseball.

Malnes voiced the opinion previously expressed by President T. J. Hickey of the American Association, that the minor leagues would be willing to accept Judge K. M. Landis as a commissioner of baseball, but would want

that agreement to expire when Judge Landis ceased to hold that power. In fact, the final article of a substitute agreement proposed by Malnes reads as follows: "This compact shall remain in force as long as the Honorable K. M. Landis continues to hold the office of commissioner." The judge's term as commissioner is seven years.

PRINCETON CLUB  
WINS IN CLASS B

**It Managed to Win Its Final Match in the First Round From Army and Navy Club**

**INTER-CLUB SQUASH TENNIS (Class B)**

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Yale Club	6	0	1.000
Columbia Club	4	2	.667
Crescent Athletic Club	3	2	.600
Harvard Club	2	3	.400
D. K. R. Club	2	3	.400
Princeton Club	2	4	.333
Army and Navy Club	0	6	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Though producing only five men, the Class B squash team of the Princeton Club managed to win its final match in the first round of the Metropolitan team championship from the United States Army and Navy Club by a score of 4 matches to 1, as the home team also produced only five representatives.

The leading player of the Army and Navy Club, Geoffrey Taylor, was the only member of the team to win and he had great difficulty in defeating Basil Harris. The latter took the first game easily and held the lead during the second game until the score reached 13 to 11. Then Taylor managed to make the score even and after Harris had taken 3 of the extra points, ran out the game in a single hand. The final game also required extra points and this time Harris made 4 before Taylor could get 1. He held him, however, until the 5 were collected, giving Taylor the match. G. A. Walker Jr., Princeton Club, also had much trouble in disposing of Clifford Ayres. The summary:

Geoffrey Taylor, Army and Navy Club, defeated Basil Harris, Princeton Club, 11-15, 18-17, 18-17.

G. A. Walker Jr., Princeton Club, defeated Clifford Ayres, Army and Navy Club, 18-17, 15-13.

R. H. Monro, Princeton Club, defeated M. C. Carnochan, Army and Navy Club, 15-15, 15-7.

Harold Rowe, Princeton Club, defeated L. A. Sigaud, Army and Navy Club, 15-10, 15-2.

Jarvis Cromwell, Princeton Club, defeated G. J. Dean, Army and Navy Club, 15-6, 15-7.

**VANCOUVER BEATS THE VICTORIA TEAM**

**PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE**

Club

W. L. P.C.

Vancouver

Seattle

Victoria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Victoria lost its third straight game Monday night in the Pacific Coast Hockey League race, when Vancouver defeated it by 6 goals to 3 after a fast and thrilling game. Vancouver made a great rally in the second period, when it scored two goals, but at the start of the final session Victoria made a great comeback, and for a few minutes outplayed the Vancouver seven and tied up the score. The pace set was too fast, however, and the Vancouver team outstayed its opponents.

When Vancouver again took the lead the Victoria men took every chance and played a game of attack, leaving their defense to one back and the goalkeeper. They made some brilliant efforts to even up the score, but the Vancouver forwards were too good and ran in two more goals before the final whistle blew. The summary:

VANCOUVER VICTORIA

Harris, lv. . . . .w. Oatman

MacKay, f. . . . .c. Dundersdale

Deslaur, c. . . . .f. Loughlin

Skinner, f. . . . .f. Loughlin

McGee, f. . . . .f. Loughlin

Duncan, f. . . . .f. Loughlin

Cook, rd. . . . .f. Loughlin

Lehman, g. . . . .f. Fowler

Score—Vancouver 6, Victoria 3. Goals—Skinner, Cook, Duncan, J. Adams, Harris for Vancouver; Oatman, McGee, Loughlin for Victoria. Substitutes—J. Adams and W. Adams for Vancouver; G. McGee and Patrick for Victoria. Referee—Fred Ion. Time—Three 20-minute periods.

**PITTSBURGH BEATS TORONTO AT HOCKEY**

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Securing a lead early in the first period and then giving a brilliant exhibition of defensive playing, the Pittsburgh hockey team defeated the University of Toronto here Monday night by a score of 3 to 2. Both teams played good hockey, the playing in the last period being especially fast.

L. McCormack was the first player to score and he put his team in the lead with a goal eight minutes after the start of the game. A few minutes later he added another and Laroche scored the third goal for his team in the second period. Carson scored both goals for the visitors, one in the first period and the other in the second. The summary:

PITTSBURGH TORONTO

Cameron, lv. . . . .w. Wright

J. McCormack, c. . . . .c. Carson

J. McCormack, f. . . . .f. Wright

Olson, f. . . . .f. Wright

Manners, rd. . . . .f. Wright

Bonny, g. . . . .f. Wright

Score—Pittsburgh 3, University of Toronto 2. Goals—L. McCormack, Laroche for Pittsburgh; Carson 2 for Toronto. Substitutes—Solomon, Laroche for Pittsburgh; Westman, Evans for Toronto. Referee—Mr. Madden. Pittsburgh. Time—Three 20-minute periods.

CORNELL LEADS  
CHESS TOURNEY

**Veteran Team Made Their Way to the Front at Close of the Afternoon Round Yesterday**

**TRIANGULAR COLLEGE CHESS LEAGUE**

College	Won	Lost
Cornell University	6	0
Mass. Institute of Technology	6	0
University of Pennsylvania	5	1
New York University	5	1
College of City of New York	5	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In the absence of their leading player, the chess team of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was unable to maintain its position in the lead of the triangular tournament on Tuesday, and the present champions, Cornell University, with their veteran team, made their way to the front, and at the close of the afternoon round had a clear lead of 2½ games, and unless the College of the City of New York is able to defeat them decisively in the final round, will retain the championship for another year.

Technology drew a bye in the morning round and Cornell captured the games on the first two boards quite easily. Lester Denonn, New York University, losing his first games to Harry Garfinkel in 28 moves on a brilliant attack in the Gulico Piano opening, Garfinkel having the white pieces. Hyman Adelsberg, Cornell, also successfully conducted a French defense against A. Cohn, on the first board. The other two games were adjourned, the third board being a victory for Philip Zatulov, New York, on a Ruy Lopez, while the match between N. N. Gotthofer, Cornell, and David Bourgnin was declared a draw on the same opening, giving Cornell the match, 2½ to 1½.

The University of Pennsylvania, meantime, was making a fine showing against the College of City of New York, winning 3 to 1, capturing two games, both on the Ruy Lopez, and getting a draw on the other two boards.

In the afternoon round, Technology lost its match to City College, 2½ to 1½ on account of the absence of R. F. Lyon, the other matches being drawn evenly. Solomon Nelson won his third match, and Carl Thumlin again got a draw, while Stockower managed to defeat Brinberg on a French defense. Cornell completely overwhelmed its old rival, the University of Pennsylvania, on the other boards, winning three matches and drawing the fourth. This was the final round for Pennsylvania and their representatives were very much disappointed by the poor showing made. The summary:

Hyman Adelsberg, Cornell, defeated A. Cohn, New York, and R. S. Fraser, Pennsylvania.

Harry Garfinkel, Cornell, defeated Lester Denonn, New York University.

N. N. Gotthofer, Cornell, drew with David Bourgnin, New York, and defeated E. L. Cooper, Pennsylvania.

F. L. Campbell Jr., Cornell, defeated F. G. Palacio, Pennsylvania.

Solomon Nelson, Technology, defeated Harry Sternberg, College of City of New York.

Carl Thumlin, Technology, drew with Howard Grossman, College of City of New York.

Philip Zatulov, New York University, defeated F. L. Campbell, Cornell University.

David Bourgnin, New York, drew with N. N. Gotthofer, Cornell University.

Albert Weisbord, College of City of New York, defeated R. F. Lyon, Technology, by default.

Harry Stockower, College of City of New York, drew with Henry Everding, Pennsylvania, and defeated Isaac Brinberg, Technology.

Howard Grossman, College of City of New York, drew with F. G. Palacio, Pennsylvania, and drew with Howard Grossman, College of City of New York.

R. S. Fraser, Pennsylvania, defeated Albert Weisbord, College of City of New York.

F. G. Palacio, Pennsylvania, drew with Howard Grossman, College of City of New York.

Henry Everding, Pennsylvania, drew with Harry Stockower, College of City of New York.

Harry Sternberg, Pennsylvania, defeated Harry Sternberg, College of City of New York, and drew with Harry Garfinkel, Cornell.

**EXPERIMENT SCORING TABLES AUTHORIZED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Experimentation for the development of progressive scoring tables which will revolutionize present systems of athletic scoring was authorized by the Athletic Research Society at a meeting held here on December 23. This was the first meeting of the society since 1917.

The lines on which the tests are to be made by the committee on systems of athletic scoring, headed by W. H. Ball, secretary of the physical department of international headquarters of the Young Men's Christian Association, New York City, were outlined in resolutions adopted.

Fundamentally they are to be based on the recommendations made in 1917, providing that one progressive scoring table shall serve for all individuals, that 1000 points shall be the maximum credit, that this maximum shall be placed higher than the present world's record in each event and that scoring begin at the first unit in all distance events.

The 100-yd. dash is to be the basic track event from which will be developed all other track tables. The 1000 point mark in this event is to be placed at eight seconds, which is 1.3-5, better than the present world's record. The maximum in all other track events is to be the same percentage above the present records.

The standing high jump is to be

the basic field event, and the 1000 point mark in this is to be six feet five inches, which is the same percentage above the present record as the mark in the 100-yd. dash.

The zero point in track events is to be synchronized with the zero point in the field events, in order to justify score performances in the Pentathlon and Decathlon. Considerable experimentation, it was anticipated, will be necessary to establish the "mean" of athletic performance where scoring should begin. When this "mean" is determined, the zero point is to be placed as far below it as 1000 is above the world's record.

Discretion to experiment with as many events, not exceeding 10, as may be found necessary, was granted the committee. The committee was authorized to raise up to \$2000, in any way it sees fit, for this work. The meeting of the society was largely attended by university athletic directors who are in this city for the annual meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

HOCKEY PLAYERS  
ARE REINSTATED

**United States Amateur Hockey League Is Getting Ready for Opening of the 1920 Season**

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—W. S. Haddock, president of the United States Amateur Hockey League, has announced that he will investigate reports of rough and unseemly playing in the game here last Tuesday evening between the Granites of the Ontario Hockey Association and the Pittsburgh Club of the United States Amateur Hockey League. The games were only exhibition games, but all exhibition contests in which a member of the United States Amateur Hockey Association participates must be sanctioned by the league, Mr. Haddock announced.

The Pittsburgh players, he says, are only playing under provisional approval by the association and the line-up for league games will not be given until the standing of certain players, which is being investigated by the executive committee, is determined.

R. D. Schooley, secretary-treasurer of the association, has issued full amateur cards to the following Cleveland members: J. P. Dietz, V. W. Turner, A. H. Holman, E. A. Riving, Robert Jenks, C. B. Jamieson, James Cree, Joseph Debernard, Ustin Wilkie and F. J. Winters. The Cleveland club also made applications for Eugene Boucher, formerly of Quebec, and Nelson Stewart of Parkdale, Canada. Their cases have been referred to the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association.

The cases of Otto Solomon, formerly of Kitchener, Ontario; W. H. Lapche, formerly of Quebec; C. A. Mousseau, formerly of Ottawa, and W. A. Cameron, formerly of Rockland, Canada, for whom the Pittsburgh club has made application, have also been referred to the Canadian authorities for action.

The Sault Ste Marie Hockey Club has been admitted to group 3 on the following understanding:

"Should the Canadian Soo team be the group winner it will not be recognized, but the American team finishing second shall be the recognized group winner and will be allowed to compete with the other group winners for the final championship honors."

The Canadian Amateur Hockey Association waived jurisdiction over the Sault Ste Marie club, due to its geographical location.

Applications have been received from 29 members of the Harvard University Club, the Yale Hockey Club, and the Boston Shoe Trades Club. All applications will be passed upon this week in order that everything may be ready for the opening of the championship the first of the year.

**HOCKEY GAME IS WON BY OTTAWA SIX**

**NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE**

Club

W. L. P.C.

Ottawa

Hamilton

St. Patricks

Canadiens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Hamilton made its first National Hockey League appearance here Monday night and was defeated by Ottawa 3 to 1. The game was very fast and the Tigers, as the Hamilton players are called, made the team extend itself to the limit. They scored one goal in the first period, tying the locals. Ottawa scored two in the second and the final was scoreless.

For Ottawa Darragh was again the outstanding star with Denny a close rival. For Hamilton the work of Lockhart at goal was brilliant. The individual brilliancy of the Tigers was offset by the systematic combination of Ottawa. Edward Lowrey and Thomas McCarthy, formerly of Ottawa, showed good form for the visitors.

They were used as utility men. The Duke of Devonshire faced the puck and the game was played before about 6000 spectators. The summary:

OTTAWA HAMILTON

Denny, lv. . . . .w. Garry

Nighor, c. . . . .c. Producers

Darragh, f. . . . .f. Couture

Gerard, f. . . . .f. Carpenter

Cleghorn, f. . . . .f. cp. Matte

Benedict, f. . . . .f. Lockhart

Score—Ottawa 3, Hamilton 1. Goals—Darragh 2, Nighor for Ottawa; Producers for Hamilton. Substitutes—Broadbent, Mackell, Bruce for Ottawa; Kaurey, McCarthy for Hamilton. Referee—Cooper

Smeaton. Umpires—J. Wallace and E. Butterworth. Time—20-minute periods.

**McKECHNIE IS RELEASED**

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—W. B. McKechnie has been released by the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club to the Minneapolis team of the American Association.

FEW CHANGES IN  
THIRD DIVISION

**Nearly All the Matches Played on November 27 Were Productive of Even Contests**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England—Except in one or two instances, the matches played in the third division of the Association Football League on November 27 were productive of very even contests, although goals were quite conspicuous by their absence. With the football season gradually nearing the halfway stage, it was small wonder that all the games were watched by enthusiastic crowds, for the close race for premier position in the league standing made every match of absorbing interest. Southampton, which team had maintained a consistently good style of play since the opening of the campaign, added yet another to its lengthy list of victories, by visiting Bristol and bringing about the downfall of the Rovers of that town. This success of course, strengthened Southampton at the head of affairs.

The immediate followers of Southampton, the men of the Crystal Palace team, did not allow the leaders too much scope, however, and continued in winning vein at the expense of Exeter City. This game was played at Southampton owing to the fact that, as the result of some unseemly incidents on the part of spectators, the Crystal Palace ground had been closed for a fortnight by order of the Football Association. Furthermore, the team was not allowed to play within a radius of 10 miles of its own enclosure, and it was as the result of a deal of alteration of fixtures and juggling with dates that the game took place at Southampton. Inspired by the fact that they were performing before the critical eyes of Southampton supporters, the Crystal Palace men played all they knew, and the final score of 2 to 1 hardly indicates their superiority. E. Smith was in great form in the Palace vanguard, whilst the defense of Jack Little, E. Rhodes and J. Alderson was most effective.

The most important happening of the day was the rise to third position of the Merthyr Town representatives, who scored a narrow away win against Southend United. The play of the Merthyr side improves in every match, and it would come as a surprise to few if the Welshmen ascended actually to the head of the standing. The club superseded by Merthyr was Millwall, which had also had its ground suspended for the same reason as the Palace. Prior to a slight fracas in which spectators had joined, Millwall held a league record of which it was well pleased; but it marked its first week of punishment by losing at Watford.

That the previous week's success of Grimsby Town, the former Second Division Club, was only a flash in the pan was shown by the fact that, against Queens Park Rangers, the Grimsby men were obliged to admit a 2 to 0 defeat, and even the score hardly reflects the overwhelming superiority of the winners. Portsmouth, last season's champion team of the Southern League, showed signs of a slight and decidedly belated improvement, when they drew with Gillingham. To share 4 goals with the bottom club in the standing does not seem a very creditable feat, but this really gives little indication of the run of play. Time and time again the Portsmouth men swooped down upon the Gillingham goal, but were unable to avoid the vigilance of the visiting defense. Only three games played in the third division on November 27 were productive of more than 3 goals, which the former won 3 to 2, the game in which Swindon Town trounced Newport County by 5 goals to 1, and the draw of 2 goals apiece, already mentioned, between Portsmouth and Gillingham.

**MICHIGAN MAY LOSE CAPTAIN**

**Basketball Outlook at Ann Arbor University Depend Largely on the Outcome of Examinations**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ANN ARBOR, Michigan—Basketball prospects at the University of Michigan are still unsettled as a result of the cloud on the scholastic standing of Capt. A. J. Karpus '21. He will take an examination early next month in an effort to become eligible for Conference games.

If Captain Karpus becomes eligible, Michigan will have one of the strongest fives in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, but if he is unable to make up his deficiency Coach E. J. Mather's squad will have a hard time holding its own against the stronger teams in the middle west.



## WHY NEGROES QUIT SOUTHERN STATES

Centralization of Migration in Chicago—Comparison of the Negro Population in Cities—Wages and Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—A study of the problem of disappearing Negro labor in southern states, its causes, and what may be done to keep the Negroes in the south, especially in Louisiana, where lack of labor has done vast damage in slowing-up production in sugar, rice, and cotton, as well as corn, potato, and other food crops, has revealed interesting facts regarding the effect of this Negro migration in the cities of the north, to which, for the most part, these Negroes have gone. Estimates place the number of Negroes who have left the south in the past three years at 400,000, of whom at least 100,000 left Louisiana.

Chicago has more than doubled its Negro population in the decade ending with the end of December, 1920. To date, the percentage of increase of Negroes in Chicago in the past 10 years is 148.5, as compared with an increase of 21 per cent in white population. In other words, the Negro population has increased more than seven times, proportionately, faster than the white population.

### Changed Conditions

The total number of Negroes in Chicago is 109,594, which carries the Negro population of that city above that of Baltimore, possibly above that of Washington, and probably makes Chicago second only to New York as a center of Negro life. Certainly no city in the south approaches it in the number of Negroes living there. Changed conditions in this regard in this country are shown by the fact that the two cities with the largest Negro populations are in the north, New York and Chicago; that the next two, Baltimore and Washington, are in the so-called "border states," and that Philadelphia, another northern city, is sixth on the list. The only southern city which comes anywhere near these is New Orleans, which is showing a falling-off in its Negro population, as are also the rural counties of Louisiana and Mississippi.

### Two Lines of Opinion

There are two distinct lines of opinion as to the causes of this movement, and its centralization—or, rather, culmination—in Chicago. The white people of Louisiana, including not only the employers of labor, but some of the students of the situation and some of the commercial organizations, declare there are three reasons:

"First, the fact that many railroads in this section run directly to Chicago, so that it is comparatively easy for Negroes from Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee to reach the Illinois metropolis.

"Second, that the camp for southern Negro men during the war was at Grant, near Chicago.

"Third, that Chicago politicians have stimulated and made easy this migration, because they found they could easily control the Negro vote, which now amounts to approximately 50,000 ballots, and has a large influence in Chicago elections and politics."

### Views of Negro Leaders

The white people of Louisiana and Mississippi, however, either ignore or do not care to combat several interesting facts, which, according to the leaders of the Negroes, are the real causes for the migration. These Negro leaders have been endeavoring, ever since the extent of this northward migration became apparent, to check it and to bring back to the south as many as possible of the Negroes who had left.

"These Negro leaders, most of whom are school-teachers or pastors in the Negro churches, recently summarized the reasons they believe responsible for the exodus of the Negroes, as follows:

"First, denial of the right to vote, though compelled to pay taxes.

"Second, inability to get justice in the courts of city, parish or state.

"Third, lack of educational facilities, even of rudimentary character, for their children."

To this, some of the Negro teachers add "low wages, as compared with wages paid elsewhere, and opportunity elsewhere for improvement of working conditions."

### RAID ON 35 SALOONS IN WISCONSIN TOWN

HURLEY, Wisconsin.—More than 50 prohibition agents from Chicago raided the 35 open saloons in Hurley yesterday, making many arrests and seizing liquor of all sorts. The raids followed a night during which liquor was sold at cut rates.

The expedition to Hurley was ordered by Federal Judge Landis of Chicago, after reports had reached him that alleged moonshiners had threatened to shoot any prohibition raiders who put in an appearance. More than 100 places, it was reported, make or sell whisky and wine.

### RELIEF WORK GOING ON IN ARMENIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Soviet Government shows respect, promises assistance and gives written guarantees not to requisition supplies, according to a cable received by the Near East Relief from Dr. Clarence D. Fisher in Erivan. Another Erivan cable, sent by Capt. J. Dangerfield, in

## charge of American relief work, brings the same assurances, and says that the Erivan government shows highest consideration to Americans.

These messages contradict recent reports that American workers of the Near East Relief had been ordered out of Armenia by the Soviet authorities. Charles V. Vickrey, general secretary of the organization, said that undoubtedly the work in Armenia is going on without hindrance. Only 10 per cent of the organization's work is being carried on in Armenia, the remainder is entirely outside the area of Bolshevik influence, in Constantinople, Anatolia, Cilicia, Syria, north-west Persia and elsewhere.

## TRADE EXPEDITION TO ENTER MEXICO

San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Group to Make Three Weeks Tour of the Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The Latin-American committee of the Chamber of Commerce is arranging an expedition to Mexico City on January 8, 1921, of 100 San Francisco business men. The trip will take about three weeks. They will go in by Laredo and come out by El Paso, Texas.

This expedition has been undertaken upon the recommendation of Mr. Victor H. Pickney, chairman of the Latin-American committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, who has returned to Mexico, but was recently in this city. Mr. Pickney found the conditions for trade in Mexico so promising, and the outlook from a business standpoint so good, that he advocated business men going to Mexico to look the field over, and see with their own eyes the strides which Mexico is making towards stable commercial and business conditions.

Mr. Pickney has had a wide experience in Pan-American financial affairs. He has served as adviser to the Minister of Finance of both Brazil and Chile.

"Business people are going to inquire as to the transportation facilities in Mexico," said Mr. Pickney to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "therefore Mexico has hit upon this fundamental as the first in her scheme of things, and she is trying to do her best to put her railroad situation in order. Of the money which the government is seeking to borrow abroad it is proposed to spend \$25,000,000 immediately upon railroad improvements. Locomotives are needed more than cars. Transportation in Mexico at present, I found, was fair. There has been no improvement for many years; everywhere there was voiced a strong desire for improvements, among government and railroad officials. Travel over the main lines of Mexico is safe; I saw no armed guards on any of the trains, and passenger trains are running on schedule. A through Pullman service to San Antonio from Mexico City has been inaugurated. Fares are lower than they are in the United States."

## FOUR MORE NORTH DAKOTA BANKS CLOSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

FARGO, North Dakota.—Four additional North Dakota banks have closed their doors because of the financial stringency. The First Farmers Bank of Minot and the Security Bank of Carpio closed because of "depleted reserve." The Merchants State Bank at Napoleon and the First State Bank at Milton have also ceased operating, bringing the total number of closings in the State since summer to 25. The state bank examiner three weeks ago adopted the policy of making no announcement concerning closed banks. The First National Bank at Tower closed last week. Its closing, officials said, was in no way due to the financial situation. The cashier, H. H. Bergh, is under arrest, charged with embezzling \$50,000 of the funds.

## FEDERAL BUREAUX ASK FOR MORE MONEY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Deficiency appropriations aggregating \$115,000,000 were asked of Congress yesterday by three executive departments. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, estimated that the War Department would need \$76,000,000 additional before July 1 for the pay and subsistence of officers and men of the army and \$521,000 for the upkeep of the military academy. Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, asked for \$33,934,700 additional for transportation of mails, and the Treasury Department asked for \$2,241,000 additional for the coast guard service. Mr. Burleson said increased rates granted railroads and electric lines for hauling the mails made an additional appropriation for his department necessary.

## AID FOR NEW YORK CITY DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The New York State joint legislative Committee on Education refused to recommend that the Legislature go to the aid of New York City in meeting the \$27,000,000 deficiency in the city budget for the Board of Education in a recent meeting, declaring that the problem was a local one and the solution a matter for local authorities.

## LANDING PERMIT FOR AVIATORS

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—American aviators flying from the northern frontier of Mexico toward Panama may land on Mexican soil, if necessary, official permission having been given in response to a request from the United States, it was announced yesterday at the Foreign Office.

## EMPLOYEES PLAN TO SHARE CONTROL

Workers in Chicago Gas Company Plant Propose Full Participation in Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—A constitutional convention of the employees of the People's Gas Light & Coke Company will be called before the first of the new year to formulate plans whereby the workers will have an equal share with the managers in the direction of the company's affairs, it is announced by the president of the company, Samuel Insull.

What is believed to be the most comprehensive plan for the employees of an industry to share in the direction of working conditions, pay and hours, in this country, has been devised by the company's bureau of commercial economies after a study of similar measures adopted by other large industries.

The tentative plan outlined by the company will be submitted to the employees at the constitutional convention to be passed upon and approved by them, or rejected, as the case may be. The convention will be composed of delegates from the various departments, one representative from each 50 of the company's 5000 employees. The elections will be directed by a committee of three, made up of two representatives of the employees and one from the management in each department.

The chief feature of the plan as outlined calls for the selection of joint councils made up of employees at semi-annual, primaries and elections. No person who is an official is to be permitted to vote or serve as a member of the council.

The joint councils are to be as follows:

1. Department joint councils, one for each department, or group of small departments, meeting regularly once a month (and in special sessions when necessary) on company time, with full power to take up all questions concerning employees in their relations to the company.

2. Special joint councils (when necessary) representing two or more departments and composed of the employee representatives and the management representatives of that departmental council.

3. A general joint council, made up equally of employee representatives and management representatives, elected by the respective departmental councils.

An industrial relations department, the head of which will report to the president of the company, is also provided for.

The plan will give to each employee four ways for obtaining consideration in any matter affecting him. In case of no agreement being reached between the president and the employees' representatives, the matter will automatically be submitted to arbitration.

"The object of the proposed employee representation plan is to provide means by which employees shall participate freely and fairly in settling all company questions that directly concern them," said Mr. Insull.

## GEORGIA TO HAVE INDUSTRIAL WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—At the request of citizens of this State, the period from January 10 to January 15, 1921, has been proclaimed as "Industrial Georgia Week," by Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey, during which time he recommends that every citizen of this State turn his attention, as far as possible, to the serious consideration of Georgia's splendid industrial possibilities and to the excellent opportunities which present themselves through a broad diversification of industrial activities. During the specific dates mentioned, the Governor urges that civic organizations in this State set up programs calculated "to awaken the conscience of our people along these lines."

"Unquestionably the State of Georgia, through its natural resources, is potentially one of the richest and most favored sections of the world," the proclamation reads. "Great wealth and prosperity are being denied the people of our State through a lack of development of these resources."

## APPEAL TO LEAGUE AGAINST PROGRAMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Representatives of Jewish organizations appeared before officers of the Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva and presented memoranda regarding the continued persecution of the Jews in eastern Europe and the failure of some of the new and enlarged states to put into effect the provisions of the treaties guaranteeing the rights of minorities in these lands, according to the executive committee for an American-Jewish Congress. The memorandum on pogroms was accompanied by documents containing evidence of excesses against the Jews. The statement addressed to the president of the Assembly requested that a committee of inquiry be appointed by that body to which Jewish organizations may submit their evidence, with proposals for remedial action.

## MAINE MILL TO REOPEN

MADISON, Maine.—The Madison woolen mill which was shut down Thursday will reopen next Monday under a wage scale 22½ per cent less than has been paid. About 350 are employed.

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HOUSEKEEPER, gentlewoman, excellent references as to character and ability; good manager; business experience; with children. Write advertiser, care of Mrs. L. E. Ellis, 2047 Broadway, New York City.

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SALESMAN with number of years experience with high grade concerns seeks interview with a like concern looking toward position as salesman or as sales manager. New York City preferred. W. 30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

TEACHER, single young woman, Protestant, 1st and 2nd grade, private school; suburb Chicago; warm room; laundry included; send qualifications; strictly confidential. Thorpe Academy, Lake Forest, Illinois.

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TEACHER, single man, Protestant, good disciplinarian; math. and history; private school; grammar grades; on North Shore, suburb Chicago; pleasant personality; board, room, laundry included. Send qualifications in full; strictly confidential. Thorpe Academy, Lake Forest, Illinois.

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## LARGE SUMS FOR PANAMA CANAL

Measures Under Consideration by a House Committee to Make the Waterway Impregnable

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Adequate protection for the Panama Canal from attack of enemies from the air, land or sea, is to be provided for in a bill soon to be drafted by the House Committee on Appropriations for Fortifications and Sea Coast Defenses. Members of the committee now are virtually agreed upon a plan to make the canal impregnable.

It has been pointed out to those members of the House in charge of appropriations, that the canal should be given the best of modern defenses. These recommendations were said to have resulted directly from the recent inspection of the canal's fortifications by President-Elect Harding and his party.

Plans to meet these proposals and at the same time adhere strictly to the rules of economy laid down by House leaders have been tentatively agreed to. They involve the sending of necessary ordnance, including the largest calibered artillery pieces, to the canal as soon as they are produced.

In addition to the canal's main defenses, the War Department has proposed the placing of several of the longest range rifles on an island about 15 miles off the Pacific entrance. The committee members are said to have agreed to this proposal and will authorize the placement of guns there as soon as the State Department can conclude diplomatic negotiations to that end.

## FILIPINOS SEEKING MORE TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The Philippine schools are in need of 100 new American teachers for the coming year. An appeal has been made to David P. Barrows, president of the University of California, to aid the American educational system in the Philippine Islands in securing American teachers to be leaders in the Philippine schools. "Men and women who will represent the highest of your institution's ideas and who will serve as America's representatives in the Far East," is the manner in which W. W. Marquardt, Philippine Educational Agent of the Federal Bureau of Insular Affairs, describes the need in a letter to President Barrows.

"There are \$40,000 pupils in the Philippine schools, comprising probably the largest single school system under the American flag," continues Mr. Marquardt in his letter. "English is the medium of instruction throughout all the grades. No effort is being made to make Americans out of the Filipino pupils. Every possible effort is made to make better Filipinos out of them. It is the greatest colonial educational experiment in the world. The success achieved has been due to American spirit of service combined with wholehearted Filipino support."

## LABORERS' WAGES REDUCED

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—Wages of common laborers in this vicinity will be reduced from 67½ to 50 cents an hour, January 1, according to announcement by the Springfield Building Trades Association. The new scale, agreed upon by both members and non-members of the association, affects about 2000 men employed on building projects and represented in the allied building trades council.

## ILLINOIS

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A LITERARY LETTER

New York, December 27, 1920.

I WAS invited by a literary friend to be present at the Lotus Club dinner given to George Ade. The Lotus Club does this sort of thing very well. To each guest is issued a portfolio, containing a card, 18 inches high by 12 inches wide, on which is printed a handsome portrait of the author in an arabesque of scenes and decorations from his works; and the various dishes are given names suggested by his books. The Lotus Club has a number of these dinners to its credit, and at each one the distinguished, modest author sits at the high table, at the right of the chairman, and tries not to look agast at the praises of himself and his work that fall from the lips of the various speakers.

IN London it is worse. There it is the custom to sing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Shame is a mild word to describe the feelings of an artful author, conscious of a hot temper, and rather a trivial disposition, when he hears a hundred lusty voices acclaiming him as "A Jolly Good Fellow." Mr. George Ade bore the speeches of praise well, even when the secretary of the club read aloud his earliest fable, and his latest fable. He hardly smiled. Long after the speeches were over he was still seated at the high table autographing the lovely menus for the guests. I asked him if he would consider a lecturing tour in England. He shook his head. I am told that his hobby is staying in Indiana.

BUT American authors should really visit England more, and interpret American literature to their English brothers. There is no bond like a common language, mutual admiration, and increased sales. Perhaps when Vachel Lindsay returns he will bring such glowing accounts of his reception in London that other American authors will venture on an English lecture tour. At present it is almost all on one side. H. G. Wells, Gilbert Chesterton, and Sir Philip Gibbs will reach New York in January. J. C. Squire and Stacy Amouher will follow later. J. C. Squire is the editor of *The London Mercury*, a real literary monthly. The November issue contained one of those little essays by Alice Meynell called "Escape," that startle and illuminate, and that the reader tears out, pockets, and re-reads until he knows it almost by heart. The December issue has a curious poem by Vachel Lindsay called "Hamlet," ("remembering how Walker Whiteside played Hamlet in Springfield so often in Chatterton's Old Opera House, 30 years ago.")

The last stanza runs—  
And all the gardens of the town  
Are but Ophelia's flowers,  
And all the shades of Elsinore  
Fly round our Springfield  
And Hamlet kneels by all the hearts  
That truly bleed or bloom.  
As saints do stations of the cross  
Christ's white tomb.  
And all the birds keep singing  
To my heart bowed down  
"Hamlet, Hamlet, will never lose his crown."

THAT "Valued Correspondent" who tried to reprimand me for my views on the origin of "Mother Goose" must have a nice nature. For he has sent me a copy of the best edition of "Mother Goose," known as the Volland, which contains a Foreword relating all that is known about the genesis of the Rhymes. Oliver Goldsmith is given full credit. "It is more than probable that he himself edited the little volume for John Newbery, and that he wrote the clever preface—"By a very Great Writer of very Little Books" as well as the quaint moral which supplements each rhyme. But we are also told that "Mother Goose" is most certainly of respectable French origin, for in 1697 a distinguished French writer, Charles Perrault, published in Paris a little book of familiar stories called "Contes de ma Mère l'Oye." I have read the Rhymes all through. It was like being a child again.

Little Bo-peep has lost her sheep,  
And can't tell where to find them;  
Leave them alone, and they'll come home  
And bring their tails behind them.

I HAVE been reading, with a thrill, Mr. Coggeshall's account in the *Dickensian* of the reading by Dickens in New York of a Christmas Carol. "A door opened, and quite unattended, a gentleman in evening dress walked briskly across the platform and opening his book, simply said, 'Ladies and gentlemen, I am to have the pleasure of reading to you first tonight a Christmas Carol in four stanzas. The first one.'" After that he read from Pickwick. When, in the trial scene, the words, "Call Samuel Weller" were uttered, the audience suddenly seeming to realize that the "gentleman in evening dress" was he who had called that inimitable being from nothing, broke into cheers, and cheers and cheers. "It was simply marvelous," continues Mr. Coggeshall, "how this quiet gentleman, standing on a platform bare of everything save a reading desk, by voice and facial expression, brought to us the scenes he described and the characters he personated."

DICKENS remains, always I imagine, will remain; but the fashion in humor changes. Perhaps I am not wrong in saying that the humor of Max Beerbohm is the most characteristic, and in certain circles, the most popular variety of humor today. Its quiet, sly charm makes an immense appeal to cultured people, and I dare say his "Seven Men" has given more pleasure, and aroused more inward laughter, than any book of the day. It has now been issued in regal form in America, with the addition of six of Max's caricatures, and all the reviews I have read hail him as the most alluring of modern humorists. Max Beerbohm edited and "collected" the volume containing "Memories" of Herbert Beerbohm Tree, and the *London Spectator* reviewing the book

seems to think that the pen of Max has touched upon the various contributions. That is how I read the last sentence of the *Spectator's* review—"In fact, the level of wit and writing in Mr. Max Beerbohm's collection is almost suspiciously high."

I WONDER what Mr. George Ade thinks of Mr. Max Beerbohm. Humorists have their own views about brother humorists. It is my purpose to make a study of Mr. George Ade's contributions to laughter. So my "Buy-a-Book-a-Week" acquisition is "Fable" by George Ade.

TQ Straight Statements I have added the following—(I don't agree with it):

"It is because the dons and schoolmasters have learnt—alas!—nothing else, that they still plead for the privilege of wasting young people's time and brains over these early efforts of Mediterranean Man to philosophize on very little data, on these very dreary comedies with their Neolithic humor, these unreal tragedies, these concocted histories, this turgid poetry with its stale tropes and inapposite similes. From such translations there can be rapidly conveyed to those curious as to the Mediterranean element in our culture, a comprehensive and fairly accurate idea of the rapid, diffuse, confused, reiterated, ill-founded philosophies, sentiments, ideals, records and aspirations of the Greeks and Romans who lived between 1000 B. C. and A. D. 500."

From a letter on "The Nonsense about The Classics" by Sir Harry Johnston.)

AMONG the new Books that I should like to read are:

"Vision and Design," by Roger Fry. Because Roger Fry, who was some time Curator of Paintings of the Metropolitan Museum, is one of the best living writers on art. He is a scholar with a sense of humor, and if he could paint as well as he writes on art, he would be a great painter.

"Calus Gracchus," by Odin Gregory. Because the publisher says that "this fascinating book has startled the literary world, and raised a pean of joyous acclamation from coast to coast," and I rather like to be disappointed.

"The Lost Girl," by D. H. Lawrence. Because D. H. Lawrence is an outstanding figure, ever on the threshold of producing something fine, and because the London Times says that "though this novel is probably better than any that will appear for the next few months, we are disappointed in the book. It is either a prospect or a prelude."

—Q. R.

## PLAYS AND VERSES

The Bride of Corinth and Other Poems and Plays, by Anatole France. A translation by Wilfrid Jackson and Emilie Jackson. New York, John Lane Company, \$2.50.

For those who enjoy reading plays even more than short stories or novels, this new volume of Anatole France provides a variety of short pieces, ranging from the tragedy in competent couplets, which gives the title of the volume, to the mere froth of "Come What May." The most delightful piece in the book is "The Comedy of a Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," which, however, has previously been published in the form of Mr. Granville Barker's acting version. The plaintive character sketch called "Crainquebille" is not easy for one to visualize in reading, for much of its effectiveness would depend not on the lines but on the interpretation of the actors. In the attempt to make a free, acting version, moreover, the translators have used for the epithet on which the whole action turns a phrase which would have much more meaning in English than in America, showing thus that pieces which depend largely on untranslatable slang have slight universal appeal. The whole volume, indeed, interestingly represents the varied work of one of the foremost contemporary writers.

## PROSPER MERIMEE

Seven hitherto unpublished letters of Prosper Mérimée's, discovered by Camille Pittolet at Nîmes, and communicated by him to the "Mercure de France" (November 15), serve to remind us that the author of "Carmen" and the "Lettres à une Inconnue" was not only one of the great figures in French literature but was also an archaeologist of high standing. For nearly 20 years he was attached to the Ministry of the Interior as Inspector-General of Historical Monuments, and it was in that capacity that he penned the earlier of these letters, which range from 1852 to 1858. They are all addressed to Auguste Pelet, Inspector of Monuments in the Department of Gard, then engaged on excavations at Nîmes. As Mr. Pittolet points out, Pelet's services to archaeology have never received the recognition they deserve; and the complete edition of his writings, promised by his son-in-law, an official at Nîmes, in 1865, has never been achieved. Specially remarkable were the cork models which he made accurately to scale of the Roman buildings in southern France. These won high praise from Mérimée, who thought that they should be purchased for the nation—they are now in the Musée Lapidaire at Nîmes—and that their author should be commissioned to execute similar copies of the principal monuments of Greece and Italy. Mérimée took a particular interest in the classical antiquities of the south; his own first archaeological publication consisted of "Notes d'un Voyage dans la France"; and his letters to Pelet are full of enthusiasm for Pelet's labors. Of his own personal life they do not tell very much, but there are some interesting references to visits to England; and there is a lament, which seems to show that even 60 years ago the course of art treasure was already set westward.

## A BOOK OF THE WEEK

When Labor Rules, By J. H. Thomas. M. P. London: W. Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 10s.

A Policy for the Labor Party, By J. Ramsay MacDonald. London: Leonard Parsons. 4s. 6d.

I. When, some months ago, Mr. Winston Churchill uttered his challenging denial of Labor's fitness to govern, he initiated a controversy which is likely to last until Labor's opportunity actually comes to prove by experience whether he was right or wrong. Meanwhile, Mr. Churchill has drawn many and varied platform replies, and now we have, in book form, the Labor position, defended comprehensively and authoritatively by two of the foremost men in the movement.

The fact that Mr. Thomas and Mr. MacDonald belong to different wings of the Labor movement will add to the reader's interest in comparing not only the subject matter but the style, method, and mental outlook of the two exponents of advanced policy. From this point of view it may be said at once that there is no marked overlapping. The two books are in a real sense complementary. The writers approach the subject from different angles of vision, and their treatment of it indicates that at any rate there would be no mechanical uniformity in a Labor Government which would, presumably, include both these men.

II. As a writer, Mr. MacDonald has incomparably the greater gifts of the two. He is typical of the intellectual Socialist, shrewd, incisive, coldly analytical, constructive in theory. Mr. Thomas retains much of the outlook of the working class to which he belongs. He has eloquence, a somewhat misty vision, warm human feelings. These qualities are very effective on the platform, but speeches which owe their effectiveness chiefly to the passionate note of utterance are apt in places to be dull and commonplace in cold print. Long passages of Mr. Thomas' book come very near to that description. They are discursive, and are concerned chiefly with arguments on existing social conditions which only the most hopeless reactionary would now contest.

The real interest of his book lies in those portions in which Mr. Thomas deals with future constructive policy, and it is here that the contrast between his method and that of Mr. MacDonald is most marked and illuminating. On the main lines of policy they are essentially agreed, although Mr. MacDonald's presentation is characterized by far greater vigor, boldness, and weight of argument. Mr. Thomas is chiefly concerned to conciliate hostile opinion. In his anxiety to do this he is led to an extreme moderation of statement which would almost justify the criticism that there is very little difference between his policy and that of the more advanced Liberals. On the questions of nationalization, control of industry, and the Irish problem, for instance, one imagines that the majority of his colleagues in a Labor Government would complain that his attitude was much too compromising. In this respect Mr. MacDonald probably reflects the real mind of responsible Labor more accurately, but it is hardly likely that in actual legislation or administration there would be any material difference between the two men. It is important to note this because, when due allowance is made for the immediate motives underlying these two books, they do clearly indicate the recent tendency of the non-communist section of the Independent Labor Party, which has always been regarded as the left wing, and the trade union side of the movement to come more closely together.

III. The method of presentation employed by Mr. Thomas is to survey briefly the past history of various questions—the treatment of the workers, the position of the middle classes, housing, education, the drink traffic, finance, foreign affairs, Ireland, colonial administration—and to argue broadly from the shortcomings of governments up to the present time that the Labor Government of the future will have no difficulty in producing a better record. While disclaiming any expectation that Labor can achieve a Utopia, using the word in the sense of a perfect state, he pictures an end of tomorrow in which there will be "no profiteers, no unemployment, no slums, no hungry children."

"No man will be expected to work an excessive number of hours, and no man who is fit for work will be permitted to shirk it; the right to live upon the accumulated wealth of another will no longer exist; the right to the best and highest education the country can afford will no longer be the exclusive privilege of a favored class. . . . the only qualification for the higher civil service will be character and ability."

Mr. Thomas nonchalantly evades the searching questions of Labor opponents as to how these great changes are precisely to be brought about. He agrees that they amount to a revolution, but maintains that a revolution may be peaceful, and indeed, that such a revolution is already in progress. He does not attempt to indicate, however, as Mr. MacDonald does, the measures which the Labor Government would take to meet the possible organized opposition of its opponents.

Mr. Thomas does not discuss in detail the common objections to nationalization. He just asserts that the process will give a "very considerable impetus to industry," and that "the individual as well as the public purse will feel a remarkable benefit."

"When Labor rules," he writes, "land, the mines, the railways, canals, shipping, probably also, through the municipalities, the supply of milk and bread—these essentials must all be under the absolute direction of the State." He meets the suggestion that people will not work for the common good with the simple affirmation of faith that "in the new civil services that will be set up to run these industries we shall find the middle classes, the able and industrious among them, doing their best and not their least, in those positions of control that will inevitably arise."

It is curious that Mr. Thomas, considering his position as a trade-union leader, devotes very little space to the profoundly important and not uncontentious subject of workers' control of industry. He hardly touches upon it in the chapter of nationalization, but in the section dealing with education he writes: "We must have a democratic control of industry before we get any real emancipation. Now the democratic control of industry does not mean that the worker shall paralyze the factories and run them for his own advantage. It merely means that he should come into the government and management of those factories. There should be no board of directors that has not some representative of the workers upon it."

IV. This is one of the points on which many of Mr. Thomas' colleagues would probably regard him as too conservative. Most of the advocates of joint control aim at something much more drastic than mere representation on a directors' board.

Thus, broadly, Mr. Thomas leaves these aspects of the nationalization controversy. Mr. MacDonald realizes at least that some more solid arguments are needed to convince the skeptics, and, whether the reader agrees with his conclusions or not, it will be readily admitted that he has tried to visualize the actual problems that would confront a Labor government in its efforts to transform theory into practice. The method of Mr. Thomas is that of the propagandist. That of Mr. MacDonald is more akin to statesmanship. In a long chapter on nationalization he does attempt to meet by argument and illustration the chief criticisms of his opponents. He suggests that no Labor government would be unwise enough to attempt to realize a great socialization policy at once. "In politics," he writes, "there must be expediences and compromises, because society is not a machine which can be scrapped and a totally new model substituted. Society has to be organically altered. But the expediences and compromises must contribute to some complete conception."

Mr. MacDonald also argues that just as nationalization must be gradual so the method of carrying on the different industries must be varied according to the conditions in each. He describes the war control as "a caricature of nationalization." "We ran," he writes, "a bureaucracy with the worst kind of bureaucrats." He adds: "The distinction between bureaucracy and public control is not easily defined but can be easily embodied in administration. . . . Bureaucracy assumes that the controller does not acquire his authority from below or from his relationship with the business which he controls, but from above or from the general sovereign powers of the State. He passes an examination, enters an office and clothes himself with the authority of the State. Public control is the administration of men who get their position and authority from the organization they are working in."

Mr. MacDonald finds in nationalization, combined with real democratic control, the only effective safeguard against violent revolution. "Nationalization is a translation into political programs of that new intellectual and moral awakening of Labor which, if left outside responsibility, will be unsettling and revolutionary but which, if used to enfranchise labor in the mine and workshop, will mark off an epoch in social peace and human power."

This question of the possibility of revolution greatly concerns Mr. MacDonald. He admits the latent possibility of the extreme end, but he finds the greatest cause for anxiety in a policy of fear leading to mistrust of freedom and repression. He regards the fiery spirits of the Socialist movement as active pioneers compelling progress. He declares his belief that they are not to be feared if they are kept in the team and saddled with responsibility. "We need to be timorous of the demagogue, however," he adds. "History is littered with the nations he has wrecked. His remedy against extremism, in brief, is to restore confidence in parliamentary government, and to heap responsibility upon those who lead in the unsettling."

V. Mr. MacDonald vigorously repudiates charges that the Labor Party is Bolshevik. He is in accord with Mr. Thomas in a declaration that its policy aims at the creation of a state in which there shall be no idle or useless persons, but in which all service to the community, whether by hand or brain, and whether contributing to the material, intellectual, or spiritual needs of the people, shall be fully recognized and appropriately rewarded.

He has a novel suggestion for dealing with a possible situation in which a labor government might be confronted with a "White Guard" revolutionary movement against its authority. The government would at once summon a Labor conference and organize a general strike, "such as happened in Germany when Kapp marched into Berlin." This plan, he thinks, could be "worked out in such a way as to make its defensive character plain, as to make the responsibility of the minority clear, as to vindicate in the end democratic parliamentary constitutionalism." The two writers restate, with the

difference in method already noted; the moderate Labor views on the principal questions of social domestic reform. Mr. Thomas merely attacks the liquor interest. He suggests that Great Britain is not ripe for prohibition, and advocates public ownership and control of the trade. Both outline a comprehensive scheme of free education designed to offer the widest scope for the development of talent. Mr. MacDonald, while believing that a republic is not really desired by the majority of the Irish people, goes further than Mr. Thomas in the direction of self-determination as a solution of this thorny problem.

Mr. Thomas is seriously concerned to show that the Labor movement itself has no republican tendencies. "Our present King," he writes, "has proved himself during many political crises to be an essentially constitutional monarch, and I have no hesitation in saying that while such an attitude is adopted by the King the question of Republic versus Monarchy will not arise."

Both Mr. Thomas and Mr. MacDonald sturdily defend the claim of the Labor Party to adequate ability to conduct foreign policy. They assert, indeed, that the personal relationships between the Labor leaders of the different nations would not only make for better understanding, but would promote the acceptance of open diplomacy and of enlightened proposals for the establishment of permanent peace.

## EAST AND WEST

Letters of a Javanese Princess, By Raden Adjeng Kartini. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$1.

A long time ago Mr. Kipling drew a circle around the mysterious east and dared the devils of western understanding to have a try. "East is East, and West is West, And never the twain shall meet." The West, waking to a new and general intellectual and spiritual interest in the vast continent it had been taking a profitable commercial interest in for several centuries, was bidden to go on napping. Fortunately, Raden Adjeng Kartini of Java was not presented with a Dutch translation of Mr. Kipling's discouraging pronouncement on eternal misunderstanding. She was the young daughter of a Javanese Regent, one of the "princesses" who grow up and blossom in somber obscurity and seclusion within the confines of the Kaboeptin, as the high-walled Regent's palaces are called. In her letters, published now for the first time in English, although they have been known in Holland since 1911, she tells the story of her break with old Java, her restless and intense yearning for the woman's life of western civilization. It is perhaps unfair to call it her "break with old Java," for her passionate devotion to her father and her intense loyalty to her own people she never wanted the inspiration, the wakefulness of western life even more than for herself.

She most definitely did not wish to make of her people pseudo Europeans, but she wanted to give to the Javanese, not the material freedom for which so many wars had been fought against Dutch oppression, but a freer civilization by adapting the best in European civilization to Javanese use under the reformed and enlightened Dutch rule of today. She wanted to win her people from the fatalism of Muhammadanism, and most of all she wanted more education for Javanese women, and in particular vocational education that would insure to the Javanese woman some measure of economic independence without which she could never hope either for free choice in marriage or an independent life, if unmarried.

Kartini's story is touching. Her father, Pangeran Ario Tjondronegoro, loved his daughters as well as his sons. He had given the boys European educations, and he sent the girls to the free grammar school at Semarang that they might learn Dutch. But this only lasted until Kartini was 12. Then she was withdrawn into the Kaboeptin, "the box" as she calls it, where she read Dutch books and brooded, wishing always for the chance to escape to life of activity and service, to study and teaching. When she was sixteen, her father presented so far as to take his daughter on a swift journey to the festivities held in honor of the coronation of Queen Wilhelmina. When she was 23 Dr. J. H. Abendanon became Minister of Education and Industry for Netherlands Java. He was deeply interested in the native schools and realized the need of schools for girls. He went to visit Kartini's father and learned of Kartini's desire to found with her sisters a vocational school. Largely through his influence and that of Mevrouw Abendanon, Kartini was finally allowed to open a school for little girls at home.

Kartini's letters begin in 1899, and are addressed for the most part to her Dutch friends in Holland and in Java. They tell two stories, the struggle of the girl for contacts with the western feminism and culture; and the story of Java. She gives to her friends long descriptions, beautifully written and teeming with emotion, of native life, of her sister's wedding, with all the old Javanese ceremonies. There are amazing revelations of the relations between the Dutch officials, especially the none-too-well-educated Dutch civil service and the aristocratic Regents and their families, who preserve the traditions of many centuries.

There are today in Java Kartini schools, girls' schools all over the country, established in her memory. She was the first in her country to believe that East and West will truly meet only by the efforts of enlightened womanhood, and slowly Javanese women are coming into a European heritage, just as she hoped and planned.

## ITALIAN POETRY

Poeti d'Oggi, By G. Papini and P. Pancrazi. Florence: Vallachi. 10 lire.

The compilers of an anthology are sure of one thing, as the editors of the present volume admit in their preface: they will not completely satisfy anybody, neither the reading public, nor the authors included, nor most certainly—the authors left out. This selection from the work of Italian writers who have made their mark during the first 20 years of the present century, is no exception to the rule. But, with that reservation, the volume may be recommended as an admirable, broad, impartial guide to current Italian literature, with many gems in its 550-odd pages and some useful information for the benefit of those who would go outside the selection.

Forty-six authors are included and among so many one wonders why room has not been found for one or two more, even at the expense of some of the lucky ones. The short poems explain that not all the authors are objects of their personal admiration, nor all the selections of their personal taste: their desire has been rather to give a comprehensive panorama of modern Italian poetry since d'Annunzio, not by way of educating the reader's palate but in order to give him a taste of all the literary dishes which the first two decades of the twentieth century have served up. Nor is the book confined to verse. Half the pages are devoted to prose. For "poet" is here used in the broad sense, and the volume gains in interest thereby for the prose is not the least stimulating portion of the medley. The value of the anthology is greatly enhanced by the fact that each selection is preceded by the short biography of the author (and here often enough Papini manages deliciously to get in his "personal note"), by a bibliography, and a list of the critical notices which the author's work has received: the last an admirable, and unusual addition to such a volume.

As most anthologies show, and not unpleasantly, the personal bias of the compiler one must pay a tribute to the self-expression of Papini, especially when we remember that he is brimming over with prejudices, as his "Stronature" and many other of his books bear vigorous witness. So that he and his coadjutor are to be praised all the more for here appearing not as critics but as universal providers, bringing to their aid, as they themselves say, only "justice, good taste and generosity." True it is that had they been a little less impartial the volume might have gained in interest, what it would have lost in usefulness.

The only point where personal bias can be traced is in the generous space given to Papini's own work, and that, no doubt, is due to the insistence of Mr. Pancrazi. Nor does one grudge such space, seeing that Papini is unquestionably the ablest among the (still) young Italian writers. His friend Ardengo Soffici also comes off well, as is befitting the writer of admirable prose and the distinguished thinker; so also does the delightful poet Palazzeschi. It is perhaps the future of these three which intrigues us most. Soffici seems destined for really great things for which what he has already achieved is but a promise. Papini has done so much already and began so young that he almost assumes a veteran's place. As, however, he has taken shelter from all the philosophies—which at different times have soaked him as showers of rain the traveler—in religion, his new book on Christianity which he is preparing may show him in a new and reinvigorated phase.

From the nature of this anthology many of the selections are from the work of people yet immature, whose fulfillment may be greater than the promise here set forth; but some, such as Grazia Deledda, Ada Negri and the excellent Panzani, must be considered at least in full flower, if not with their best work accomplished; while others have already finished their career, including the brilliant and melancholy Tozzi of whom Italy was so recently deprived at the moment that he had won to fame and recognition, and Serra and Boine who passed away before they had done more than give indications of merit.

What is the general impression which this anthology makes? In Italy where the general output is decidedly smaller, one may safely say that the required standard is higher than in other countries. Most people who read at all have a considerable education. Such books as cater for the mob who devour detective stories and the like, not to be despised but not counting as literature, are provided for by foreign authors in translation. The predominant notes of this anthology are high seriousness, clear thinking and, as of style, young writing Italy is not frivolous, seldom fleshly, hardly ever sentimental; nor is it often light-hearted. Its chief fault is perhaps that it is too concerned with style and manner, too intellectual, not sufficiently "human," as if literature was an art removed from the heart and aspirations of mankind. The women writers are more human, but they are inclined to pessimism, or rather to sadness, a minor key. The men often have fight in them, but little joy. They strike one as democratic in the best sense of the word, coming as they do, most of them, from the people, many of them from the soil. They have no snobbery and no interest in snobbery, no false values and no mean intentions. They are never morbid, even when inclining, as they sometimes do, to extravagance they are thoroughly wholesome.

This volume is the indicator of a literature which requires culture to cope with it, descendant as it is of ancient and classical culture, while in its striking modernity we decry a land of promise.

It requires some boldness to add another book to the many on Dryden. Mr. van Doren seems to be particularly aware of this, for in his preface he admits that he can only hope to supplement the monograph of Professor Saintsbury, in English Men of Letters, the series so admirably edited by Lord Morley. The fact of the matter is, however, that as Mr. van Doren well knows, for he has worked in the library of the British Museum, the Dryden literature is comprehensive and extensive, and the only excuse for adding to it is that the latest contributor has something especially worth saying. Let Mr. van Doren cease to apologize then, and frankly confess that he has written about Dryden because, like many a man before him, he was fascinated by the subject, and all shall be forgiven and forgotten, as the advertisements in the agony column are wont to announce. Forgiven rather than forgotten, it would be fairer to say, for the truth is that his book is a very pleasant and ample study of a great poet.

## A PLEASANT STUDY

The Poetry of John Dryden, by Mark van Doren. New York: Harcourt Brace & Howe. \$3.

It has been usual, as Mr. van Doren admits, to place Dryden in the second rank of poets. The decision is eminently sound since it is obvious that he is not in the same class with Shakespeare, or Milton, or Chaucer. The difficulty, if it may be stated, lies not so much in the question as to who shall not be ranked with these as to who shall. Dryden the critical world long ago decided should not. The problem as to him is, How high does he stand in his admitted class? None the less, Dryden was a giant in his way, if only from the very abundance of his talent. The man who translated Virgil and wrote innumerable plays; who was a master of prose and was capable of such a tour de force in poetic narrative as "Absalom and Achitophel"; who composed the "Ode for St. Cecilia's Day" and the lyrics of "Alexander's Feast," is not to be lightly set aside by critics in a small way. Mr. van Doren makes this sufficiently plain, indeed with those who desire to lower the poet's reputation he has no sympathy at all. The fact is that Dryden produced some first-rate work but did not succeed in maintaining his level sufficiently to be regarded as the equal of the greatest. St. Cecilia, Alexander, patches of "Absalom and Achitophel," are all difficult to match, but in the interval he descended to bathos, which if it never became quite so puerile as that of Wordsworth was oftentimes much more effective.

Another way in which Dryden failed was in his lack of sincerity, which was exactly where Wordsworth gained. But though Mr. van Doren sees this failing he does not seem to have plumbed the depths of its consequences. It is quite impossible for any man who lacks sincerity to become a really great artist. He may impose upon his generation, but he will not impose upon the ages. As a matter of fact, even Dryden's generation, anything but a particular one, was scandalized by his conversion to Romanism, with the result that the fine poem with which he signaled his change of faith, and which Mr. van Doren classifies amongst the poet's journalistic efforts, failed to accomplish the political purpose it was intended to. Therein lies the real secret of Dryden's limitation. The man who ruled at Will's, by the fire in winter and out on the balcony in summer, never enlarged his kingdom to correspond with that of Shakespeare or of Milton. It could not be. He had trucked, in his dramas, to the pit in license, and in his verse to every king in turn, the republican Puritan, Cromwell, the debauched Episcopalian, Charles, the miserly Romanist, James, and the dour Calvinist, William, and he won the reward of such trucking. It oozes out of every stanza he ever wrote, and it is summed up in the words, talent without Principle.

FOR BUSINESS MEN

Motor Road Transport for Commercial Purposes, By John Phillimore. London: Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons.

To all who are interested in the question of motor road transport for commercial purposes, and they must comprise a large and steadily increasing army, Mr. Phillimore's book may be cordially recommended. A motor vehicle of almost any kind represents quite a considerable investment, and the business man, in a small way or a big way, before he makes it, desires to be in a position to estimate whether or not it is really likely to serve his purpose. This the present book explains.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Artemus Ward to Mr. Punch

Concerning London Tower.

Mr. Punch, My Dear Sir:—I skurried need inform you that your excellent Tower is very popular with people from the agricultural districts, and it was chiefly them that I found waiting at the gates the other mornin'.

I saw at once that the Tower was established on a firm basis. In the entire history of firm basis I don't find a basis more firmer than this one.

"You have no Tower in America?" said a man in the crowd, who had somehow detected my denunciation. "Alas! no," I answered; "we have of our enterprise and improvements, and yet we are devoid of a Tower. America oh my unhappy country! thou hast not got no Tower! It's a sweet boon."

The gates were opened after awhile, and we all purchased tickets, and went into a waiting room.

"My friends," said a pale-faced little man, in black close, "this is a sad day."

"Inasmuch as to how?" I said. "I mean it is sad to think that so many people have been killed within these gloomy walls. My friends, let us drop a tear!"

"No," I said, "you must excuse me. Others may drop one if they like it; but as for me, I decline. The early managers of this institution were a bad lot, and their crimes were truly awful; but it's absurd to shed tears over things which occurred during the reign of Henry the Third. Let us be cheerful," I continued. "Look at the festive wardens, in their red flannel jackets. They are cheerful, and why should it not be thus with us?"

A warden now took us in charge, and showed us the Trater's Gate, the armers, and things. The Trater's Gate is wide enough to admit about twenty traters abreast, I should judge; but beyond this, I couldn't see that it was superior to gates in general.

Traters, I will here remark, are a onfortit class of people. If they wasn't they wouldn't be traters. They conspire to bust up a country—they fail, and they're traters. They bust her, and they become statesmen and heroes.

Take the case of Gloster, afterward Old Dick the Third, who may be seen at the Tower on horseback, in a heavy tin overcoat—take Mr. Gloster's case. Mr. G. was a conspirator of the basist dye, and if he'd failed he would have been hung on a sour apple tree. But Mr. G. succeeded, and became great. He was elevated by Col. Richmond, but he lives in history, and his equestrian figure may be seen daily for a sixpence, in conjunction with other eminent persons, and no extra charge for the Warden's able and bootiful lecture.

There's one king in this room who

is mounted onto a foaming steed, his right hand grasping a barber's pole. I didn't learn his name. . . . At one end of the room where the weppins is kept is a wax figure of Queen Elizabeth, mounted on a fiery steed, whose glass eye flashes with pride, and whose red morocquer nostril dilates hawtly, as if conscious of the royal burden he bears. I have associated Elizabeth with the Spanish Armady. She's rioped up with it at the Surrey Theatre, where Troo to the Core is being acted, and in which a full bally core is introjoced on board the Spanish Admiral's ship, giving the audiens the idee that he intends openin a moosic hall in Plym-

on either side of the garden leads to a clump of lime-trees at the further end of it; lime-trees, as Mme. Vauquer persists in calling them, in spite of the fact that she was a de Confians, and regardless of repeated corrections from her lodgers. . . . The central space between the walls is filled with artichokes and rows of pyramid fruit-trees, and surrounded by a border of lettuce, pol-herbs, and parsley. Under the lime-trees there are a few green-painted garden seats and a wooden table, and hither, during the dog-days, such of the lodgers as are rich enough . . . come to take their pleasure, though it

## Brightly It Blew

The wester came as steady as the Trades; Brightly it blew, and still the ship did shoulder The brilliance of the water's white cockades Into the milky green of smoky smoulder. The sky grew bluer and the air grew colder, Southward she thundered while the wester held, Proud, with taut bridles, pawing, but compelled.

—John Masefield.

Croz and I, dashing away, ran a neck-and-neck race, which ended in a dead heat. At one-forty p. m. the world was at our feet, and the Matterhorn was conquered. Hurrah! Not a foot-step could be seen. . . . The others had arrived, so we went back to the northern end of the ridge. Croz now took the tent-pole, and planted it in the highest snow. "Yes," we said, "there is the flag-staff, but where is the flag?" "Here it is," he answered, pulling off his blouse and fixing it to the stick. It made a poor flag, and there was no wind to float it out, yet it was seen all around. They saw it at Zermatt—at the Riffel

## The Value of the Impersonal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE teaches that to be impersonal, in a scientific and hence demonstrable sense, is to be the opposite of materially minded, and thus to move in the direct line of spiritual unfoldment. The word impersonal, as used in Christian Science, means a removal of thought from the human being, with its almost endless claims, to the spiritual fact or identity of man; to grow unaware of body and self, and to grow aware of idea.

Starting with God as Mind, we are taught throughout the writings of Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, that from this one and only Mind proceed all being, all consciousness, and all individuality. This declaration gives no place for materiality, for the being of Mind, the consciousness of Mind and the individuality of Mind could not be material. The mortal or fleshly mind, then, immediately becomes a fiction, expressing an unreal sense of self and of existence, an utterly false consciousness of life, that the Scriptures plainly call carnal. This is the self, the person, the human belief, that must be put off, to give place to the spiritual idea.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 67), "Silencing self, *alias* rising above corporeal personality, is what reforms the sinner and destroys sin"; and in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous" (pages 194 and 233), she says, "Only those men and women gain greatness who gain themselves in a complete subordination of self." "When pride, self, and human reason reign, injustice is rampant."

All qualities that express good, such as justice, loyalty, love, unselfishness, no longer appear to the student of Christian Science as human attributes, subject to relative degrees of excellence, but become reflections of unerring Mind, absolute and perfect. For the human will to attempt to twist these divine ideas for selfish ends, is an error that inevitably brings its own punishment. It is only by their use in the self-forgetting way of the Christ, the way that is indicated by the word impersonal, that the outcome is right, and brings the joy of spiritual understanding and demonstration. This proves the claim of Christian Science, that the mortal self has to be given up at every point, not to other human selves, to serve or amuse or indulge them, regardless of Truth; but that the sense of self, or the consciousness of one's own will has to be given up, dissolved in the divine Ego, which Mrs. Eddy defines as "I, or Ego, Divine Principle; Spirit; Soul; Incorporeal, unerring, immortal, and eternal Mind." (Science and Health, p. 588.)

This was the supreme fact in the life and ministry of Jesus the Christ; complete submergence of will or self into the will of divine Principle. If this fact could be understood early in the student's work, his progress would be quick and joyous. To try to gain spiritual understanding and cling at the same time to the material self, is to retrace every step that is gained—is to make the journey from self to God laborious and full of mistakes and discouragement. Once let the student leave his human sense of self behind, once let him whole-heartedly link his will to God's will, and the old burden of self with its fears and sufferings will cease to seem real. The path will be clear, and the light of understanding and a blessed sense of security will be his portion. Why? Because fear, worry, sorrow, resentment, in fact all the mental sufferings of this human self, are the outcome of a sense of person and of nothing else. To idea, the offspring of Mind, these trials are unknown. Imbued with this perfect understanding, to forgive and forget an injury becomes easy; condemnation is impossible; love is never exacting, and self-justification is gone, in the spiritual understanding of the no-self apart from God, holding forever in love His calm and perfectly manifested ideas.

The Old Testament plainly states this spiritual law. We read in Deuteronomy, "For the Lord your God is . . . a great God, a Mighty, and a terrible, which regardeth not persons." In II Samuel is written, " . . . neither doth God respect any person." Later when Christ Jesus was at the height of his ministry, he fulfilled this law so perfectly that even his humble followers understood the meaning of his life. "And when they were come, they say unto him, Master, we know that thou art true, and carest for no man; for thou regardest not the person of men, but teachest the way of God in truth." This law which promotes spiritual power has been overlooked, or has not been understood, until Christian Science came to make it plain. Through its teachings, God's whole creation is seen to be spiritual, and the substance of which is Mind. To reflect Him, we must deny utterly the existence of any mind but God's Mind, for his children emulate His qualities. We must therefore spiritualize our consciousness, turning away from the old exacting self, from all matter, all evil. Then the hard struggle ceases, and calm, joyous activity marks our progress onward to the Father. Mrs. Eddy explains in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 282), "You are going on to demonstrate a living faith, a true sense

of the infinite good, a sense that does not limit God, but brings to human view an enlarged sense of Deity. Remember, it is personality, and the sense of personality in God or in man, that limits man."

## Soft, Warm and Grey

Today is a typical Irish day, soft, warm, grey, with intervals of rain and fine weather; I can see a sort of soft mist of rain, blown loosely about between the trees of the park, the clouds an almost luminous grey, the sun shining through them; at their darkest, scarcely darker than the Irish stone of which the castle is built. Driving, the other day, we passed a large pool among the rocks, in the midst of those meadows flowering with stones; the sky was black with the rain that was falling upon the hills, and the afternoon sun shone against the deep blackness of the sky and the shadowed blackness of the water. I have never seen such colored darkness as this water; green passing into slate, slate into purple, purple into dead black. And it was all luminous, floating there in the harbor of the grass like a tideless sea. Then there is the infinite variety of the mountain, sloping in uneven lines around almost the whole horizon. They are as variable as the clouds, and, while you look at them, have changed from a purple darkness to a luminous and tender green, and then into a lifeless grey, and seem to float towards you and drift away from you like the clouds. "Citties, and Sea-Coasts and Islands," Arthur Symonds.

## Summer's Armies

Some rainbow coming from the fair! Some vision of the world Cashmere I confidently see! Or else a peacock's purple train, Feather by feather, on the plain Fritters itself away!

The dreamy butterflies' bestir, Lethargic pools resume the whirl Of last year's sun-drenched tune. From some old fortress on the sun Baronial bees march, one by one, In murmuring platoon!

Without commander, countless, still, The regiment of wood and hill In bright detachment stand. Behold! Whose multitudes are these? The children of whose turbaned seas, Or what Circassian land? —Emily Dickinson.

## A Noble Language

Painting, or art generally, as such, with all its technicalities, difficulties, and particular ends, is nothing but a noble and expressive language, invaluable as the vehicle of thought, but by itself, nothing.—John Ruskin.

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## The Matterhorn, Swiss and Italian Alps.

## First Ascent of the Matterhorn

We assembled together outside the tent before dawn on the morning of the 14th [1865], and started directly it was light enough to move. Young Peter came on with us as a guide, and his brother returned to Zermatt. We followed the route which had been taken on the previous day, and in a few minutes turned the rib which had intercepted the view of the eastern face from our tent platform. The whole of this great slope was now revealed, rising from three thousand feet like a huge natural staircase. Some parts were more, and others less, 'easy'; but we were not once brought to a halt by any serious impediment, for when an obstruction was met in front it could always be turned to the right or to the left. For the greater part of the way there was, indeed, no occasion for the rope, and sometimes Hudson led, sometimes myself. At six-twenty we had attained a height of twelve thousand eight hundred feet, and halted for half-an-hour; we then continued the ascent without a break until nine fifty-five, when we stopped for fifty minutes, at a height of fourteen thousand feet. Twice we struck the N. E. ridge, and followed it for some little distance—to no advantage, for it was usually more rotten and steep, and always more difficult than the face. Still, we kept near to it. . . .

We had now arrived at the foot of that part which, from the Riffelberg or from Zermatt, seems perpendicular or overhanging, and could no longer continue upon the eastern side. For a little distance we ascended by snow upon the arête that is, the ridge—descending towards Zermatt, and then, by common consent, turned over to the right, or to the northern side. Before doing so, we made a change in the order of ascent. . . . The work became difficult, and required caution.

This solitary difficult part was of no great extent. We bore away over it at first, nearly horizontally, for a distance of about four hundred feet; then ascended directly towards the summit for about sixty feet; and then doubled back to the ridge which descends towards Zermatt. A long stride round a rather awkward corner brought us to snow once more. The last doubt vanished! The Matterhorn was ours! Nothing but two hundred feet of easy snow remained to be surmounted!

You must now carry your thoughts back to the seven Italians who started from Breil on the eleventh of July. Four days had passed since their departure, and we were tormented with anxiety lest they should arrive on the top before us. All the way up we had talked of them, and many false alarms of "men on the summit" had been raised. The higher we rose, the more intense became the excitement. What if we should be beaten at the last moment? The slope eased off, at length we could be detached, and

## Two Songs

The sun is gone from the valleys,  
The air breathes fresh and chill;  
On the barn-roof yellow with lichen  
A robin is singing shrill.

Like a tawny leaf is his bosom,  
Like a dead leaf is his wing;  
He is glad of the coming winter  
As the thrush is glad of the spring.

The sound of a shepherd's piping  
Comes down from a distant fold,  
Like the ripple of running water,  
As tuneless, and sweet, and cold.

—Graham R. Tomson.

outh the moment he conkers that town. But a very interesting drummer is Troo to the Core, notwithstanding the eccentric conduct of the Spanish Admiral; and very nice it is in Queen Elizabeth to make Martin Truegold a baronet.

I was very glad to get away from this gloomy room and go where the rich and sparklin' Crown Jewels is kept. I was so pleased with the Queens Crown that it occurred to me what a agreeable surprise it would be to send a similar one home to my wife; and I asked the Warden what was the vally of a good, well-constructed Crown like that. He told me, but on cypherin up with a pencil the amount of funs I have in the Jint Stock Bank, I concluded I'd send her a genteel silver watch instead.

And so I left the Tower. It is a solid and commandin' edifice, but I deny that it is cheerful. I bid it adieu without a pang.

Respectfully, etc.,  
Artemus Ward.  
—Charles F. Browne ("Artemus Ward") in Punch, 1866.

## Where Lived Father Goriot

"The front of the lodging-house is at right angles to the road, and looks out upon a little garden, so that you see the side of the house in section, as it were, from the Rue Neuve-Sainte-Genève," writes Balzac in "Father Goriot." "Beneath the wall of the house front there lies a channel, a fathom wide, paved with cobblestones, and beside it runs a graveled walk bordered by geraniums and oleanders and pomegranates set in great blue and white glazed earthenware pots. Access into the graveled walk is afforded by a door, above which the words Maison Vauquer may be read, and beneath, in rather smaller letters, 'Lodgings for both sexes, etc.'"

"During the day a glimpse into the garden is easily obtained through a wicket to which a bell is attached. On the opposite wall, at the further end of the graveled walk, a green marble arch was painted once upon a time by a local artist, and in this semblance of a shrine a statue representing Cupid is installed. . . . The half-obliterated inscription on the pedestal beneath determines the date of this work of art, for it bears witness to the widespread enthusiasm felt for Voltaire on his return to Paris in 1777:

"Who'er thou art, thy master see:  
He is, or was, or ought to be."

"At night the wicket gate is replaced by a solid door. The little garden is no wider than the front of the house; it is shut in between the wall of the street and the partition wall of the neighboring house. A mantle of ivy conceals the bricks and attracts the eyes of passers-by to an effect which is picturesque in Paris, for each of the walls is covered with trellised vines that yield a scanty dusty crop of fruit, and furnish besides a subject of conversation for Mme. Vauquer and her lodgers; . . .

"A straight path beneath the walls,

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### Chile and Samoa Oppose Liquor

ANYONE who looks with favor upon the restriction of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes cannot fail to note with satisfaction the evidences of a new interest in the liquor question that are coming to hand from widely separated countries. Most important of these, perhaps, are the dispatches from Chile, on Christmas Day, showing a pronounced Labor sentiment in that country unfavorable to the importation of liquors. Somewhat earlier there was the news that the New Zealand mandate over western Samoa was working out a complete suppression of the liquor traffic for both white and native races in the islands. News from Japan, of late, indicates a marked awakening in that country to the national detriment impending from the liquor evil, and the compelling need of immediate national action in the direction of restrictive legislation. It is not to be overlooked, either, that a recent significant comment upon conditions in Haiti was to the effect that practically all the disturbances there, underlying the recent charges against the United States administration and the investigation which has recently exonerated the marine corps, were really due to liquor abuses. These reports go to show that liquor drinking, more and more directly, is being seen for what it really is. People in widely separated parts of the world, and perhaps of widely differing customs, are coming to realize that the use of that which operates to prevent individual clear thinking and self-command lays them under a sort of bondage which, economically, no less than morally and physically, brings to naught their dearest aspirations for progress and liberty.

A change in the Chilean attitude toward liquor began to be perceptible less than two years ago. For twenty years or more preceding that time, temperance crusades had been carried on in Chile, but as elsewhere they had been concentrated largely upon preventing the distribution of intoxicants and their sale at retail. The change came with a certain awakening to the inefficacy of all such activity, and with a new perception of the need of damming the liquor stream at its source, if the growing menace of liquor drinking in the country was ever to be overcome. A great Chilean newspaper, the "Mercurio," gave effective leadership in turning the popular thought in the new direction. When thirty water-front saloons in Valparaiso were closed by action of the municipal council in order that the longshoremen should not be exposed to constant temptation in going to and from their work, the newspaper directed public vision to similar conditions prevailing throughout the city and country. It urged the closing of the drinking places, yet pointed out that this could never be accomplished so long as the manufacture and importation of alcoholic beverages were allowed to go on. So Chile was aroused to the economic possibilities of prohibition. Restrictions on the use of liquor were also seen to be highly requisite as a step toward the elimination of diseases that were undermining the strength and integrity of the nation. And now comes this news item showing that the Chilean Federation of Labor is apparently in direct opposition to those interests that seek to keep up the supply of intoxicants there.

There have been numerous signs, ere this, that organized Labor has come to be a recognized power in Chile. In this latest instance, that power has apparently been invoked to prevent the unloading of liquors through Chilean ports, whether the liquor is of home or foreign manufacture. Thus Labor appears to be interposing to check the distribution of intoxicants. It places itself in opposition to an influential body of wine-growers, and it is meeting from them the same arguments that had to be met and lived down in the United States. People in the latter country might be amused to hear the Chilean vineyardists, though admitting the feasibility of checking the importation of alcoholic liquors and their sale at retail, declaring with the utmost seriousness that Chile must adopt no measure against wine, since wine constitutes a national industry, whose workers cannot safely be prejudiced or moved into other lines of effort. Even more amusing is it, to find the spokesmen for Chilean wine asserting that it is impossible for Chile to imitate the United States in restrictive action, because this country "never possessed a wine industry except in one state." In Chile, as everywhere, apparently, the liquor interests make the most of their entrenched position. Some time may be needed to dislodge them by a disclosure of its essential falsity. But Chilean Labor is evidently taking advantage of northern experience in this matter. It is already urging the incoming government to combat the liquor evil with a program of popular education on the subject, looking to the ultimate transformation "of the wine industry, breweries, and distilleries into great factors of public welfare." There is tremendous significance for Chile in the fact that organized Labor there is now vigorously opposing alcoholism and urging a campaign against it throughout the country.

Japan's awakening has been largely coincident with the enactment of prohibition in the United States. But it has been stimulated by the movement upon it of brewery interests that were thereby deprived of a field in the western world. Public drunkenness has become evident in Japan during the last four years as it was never evident there before. Virtual lack of restrictions upon liquor is becoming a subject of general discussion. Newspapers and governmental authorities are becoming outspoken in favor of regulation. Yet with the United States as an argument for restriction on the one hand, Japanese thought, long habituated to respect British methods and decisions, is held in suspense by the fact that Great Britain has not yet found the elimination of liquor essential to the maintenance of her economic position. It is a matter of moment, nevertheless, that liquor has become a question in the most progressive country of the Far East. Perhaps the best thing that can be said about it, beyond this, is that the Japanese authorities are open-minded on the subject, it is not rather eagerly waiting to be convinced.

A dry Samoa is worth noting because, almost more

universally than in other parts of the world, liquor has been the bane of the beautiful island groups of the South Seas. In this, the British hand is at work in territory formerly controlled by Germany. And here the British hand is stretched out to effect an insular benefit which that hand is not yet strong enough to effect at home. Even in New Zealand, through which Dominion Samoa's prohibition comes into effect, the prohibition sentiment has not yet made itself locally dominant. New Zealanders have shown a larger and larger vote against liquor in each of the recent successive referenda, but the lack of some 1600 votes necessary to give a prohibition majority must stand until the referendum of 1922 before it can be overcome. Meanwhile, the dry Samoa under a New Zealand mandate may be taken as indicating a coming event which casts its shadow before.

Thus a world awakening on the liquor question is making itself evident. Its promise is nothing less than ultimate world unity on the subject.

### The Position of Poland

IF IT were not so serious there would be something almost humorous about the situation between Poland and Soviet Russia. For nearly a year now, the struggle has swayed back and forth, both sides being actuated, not by any definite policy, but, for the most part, by the sheerest opportunism. It is true that when Poland launched her original offensive against Russia last April she pleaded that it was an act of necessity, that the Bolsheviks were massing huge forces on the Polish frontiers, and that unless Poland had struck when she did she would have had to strike at a great disadvantage later on. The fact, however, remains that when Poland found herself successful, and saw the Soviet forces in full retreat, she immediately enlarged her vision and recast her program. The defensive-offensive very quickly lost its defensive character, and became a great crusade for the rehabilitation of Greater Poland as it existed in the days before the partitions.

The same is true of the Russian counter-offensive which followed. At first, it was undoubtedly justified. Undisputed Russian territory was being overrun by Polish troops, and the confessed object of Warsaw was conquest. When, however, the Polish armies collapsed before the Russian onslaught, when one success after another carried the Soviet forces almost to the gates of Warsaw, then Moscow, in turn, began to reconstruct its plans, and to entertain visions of the complete reconquest of Poland, or, at any rate, of its subjugation to a Soviet régime. Then came the great Polish rally, last August, the mission of General Weygand, the specific declarations of the great powers that they would not tolerate any Soviet conquest of Poland, and the tide of battle swept back, once more, toward the Polish frontier.

At this point, the powers made a great effort to stabilize the position. France and Great Britain, supported by the United States, made it quite clear to Warsaw that they would not tolerate any renewal of the Polish aggressions of the previous spring. Poland, however, all the anxieties of the great retreat forgotten, was not at all inclined to submit to such tutelage. In a note to the State Department at Washington, the Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs pointed out that notwithstanding the sympathetic attitude of the Allies, in the summer, the Polish nation had had to face the danger alone, and subsequent political events had proved that she must rely, in the first instance, for her safety upon her own military strength. "If military operations necessitated measures to prevent a renewed invasion of Poland," he declared, "it could hardly be considered fair that the artificial boundaries that do not bind one opponent should interfere with the military operations of the other." From a military point of view, such a demand was, in every way, defensible, nevertheless that it was simply being used as a cloak for aggression was never doubted in Paris or London any more than in Washington.

Still, peace negotiations were set on foot at Riga, and the situation seemed well on the way to speedy settlement when the sudden and decisive overthrow of General Wrangel, in the south, changed the whole face of things, once more. Today, Russia, relieved from the menace of the Wrangel forces, has scored "advantage," and is doing everything in her power to delay a settlement, whilst Poland is eager for the conclusion of peace at the earliest possible date. There, for the moment, the situation rests.

### The Publication of Plays

IT is only a few years ago that critics and others interested in the improvement of the drama began a definite campaign to encourage the publication of more contemporary plays, so that theater audiences might more generally include those who had read the pieces in advance. It was hoped that intelligent familiarity with the most modern drama as literature to be read as well as acted would lead to a demand for better workmanship and greater sincerity in playwriting. In the second decade of the twentieth century, many hundreds of volumes of plays have been published. Today there is probably far more of the contemporary drama in available book form than there is of the Elizabethan drama. Single plays, volumes of the collected works of the younger dramatists, one-act plays, and anthologies of the current drama have appeared in great profusion for the benefit of students, women's clubs, and general readers. In fact, the old prejudice of book-buyers against published plays has been turned almost into a prejudice in favor of them. Thus, many worthless pieces are being published and sold because multitudes of people who wish to be cultured are eager to study the drama, sometimes without much ability to discriminate between the good and the bad.

Most of the better plays have been published, however, not before, but after, their presentation on the stage. Of the recent volumes, for instance, Prof. George P. Baker's "Modern American Plays" includes four stage successes of the last few years and one product of his own famous "47 Workshop" at Harvard University. The three plays by James Forbes that have just appeared in book form were all produced on the stage some time before the publication of the volume. One of them, "The Famous Mrs. Fair," is still having

a successful run. The new volume of translated pieces by Anatole France consists of only what have already been acted, at least in Paris. "A Kiss for Cinderella," Barrie's newest volume, has also had its stage run. It is evident, therefore, that the public still has to read plays largely after having seen them in the theater, not before. The large sale of John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" to those pouring out of the theater after each performance seemed to indicate that the audiences really preferred to read it afterward, to refresh their memory and to appreciate more fully what they had seen.

Doubtless this is a good thing. A more general comprehension of the literary qualities of contemporary drama is to be gained through careful study; but this study should not be allowed to detract from the freshness of one's first impression of a play as acted. The fact should never be obscured that a play is not fully a play unless it is presented on the stage. The publication of many plays has led to some demand for the presentation of various works of considerable literary, but little truly dramatic, quality. For the most part, however, the extensive publication of contemporary drama will not arouse much of that kind of demand, but will simply broaden the public's appreciation of dramatic values.

It is interesting to know that the publication of volumes of plays has been reasonably profitable. The wide advertising of the reasons why the public ought to read plays and why the perusal is easy and enjoyable has stimulated fairly large sales. The one thing to be regretted is that the whole "drive" for play publishing, begun before the term "drive" was common in its present use, has resulted in the publication and sale of many worthless volumes, with dignified board covers, that might otherwise have appeared only in paper editions for amateur performances. A "drive" for the publishing of contemporary drama has, therefore, the disadvantages of other "drives," in that forceful encouragement is often not accompanied by intelligent discrimination. Even many of the translated plays, which have been published and urged upon the public as of new literary value, have shown no essential greatness or readability. If the publication of dramatic pieces is to serve its purpose in increasing the appreciation and educating the taste of the theatergoing public, the publishers themselves will first have to learn more nearly how to choose what to publish on the basis of real worth and not on a basis of what can be made to sell because of pleasing covers and beguiling advertising.

### The Deserted Mining Camp

IN A mining camp that is beginning to "go down," as the phrase is, there is little housing problem. The only such problem is for the owners of shacks to find some use for them. In a time of fuel shortage, many of the most dilapidated structures are soon disposed of, but some remain to fall to pieces and be scattered by the winds of the desert. Nowadays, however, a deserted mining camp might be a good setting for many a motion picture, were it not that many of the picture companies pride themselves on being able to construct in their own studios whole towns that look more solid than the reality. The main value of the place is certainly picturesque rather than utilitarian. With the increase of long-distance motoring, the empty camps along the roads enliven the trip somewhat for travelers, and remind them that most of the great vacant places that yet exist in America have interesting histories.

Though some of the effort in these places was futile, much of it was simply completed and then transferred to other regions. Thus, though one may see a great stamp mill standing alone, with its huge beams inside still fairly solid, its machinery in place, and a single watchman to constitute the population of the old town, one does not necessarily have to regret that this equipment should be merely waiting for a revival of mining in that region. The mill may have served its purpose well in its time. A mining camp is rarely built as a permanent town. When the ore is gone, much of what is valuable about the camp is salvaged, and the rest remains to please tourists looking for the picturesque, and to provide material for newspaper and magazine articles every once in a while. A town built largely of tents, with wooden floors, may be about as movable as the tents of the Arabs. In fact, it is common to see along the desert roads, between one camp that has "gone down" and another not far away that is beginning to have a boom, small houses being rapidly moved on wheels by four or six horses. John Muir spoke of this movability in an article which he wrote for the San Francisco Evening Bulletin in 1879. In some of the permanent towns near the older mining camps one may see rather pretentious old houses, bedecked with gingerbread work, that were moved intact over the mountain grades when the camps where they were originally erected began to "go down."

In this article, John Muir says: "While traveling southward from Austin down Big Smoky Valley, I noticed a remarkably tall and imposing column, rising like a lone pine out of the sage-brush on the edge of a dry gulch. This proved to be a smokestack of solid masonry. It seemed strangely out of place in the desert, as if it had been transplanted entire from the heart of some noisy manufacturing town and left here by mistake. I learned afterward that it belonged to a set of furnaces that were built by a New York company to smelt ore that never was found." Numbers of these abandoned smelters and other structures may still be seen in the mountains from Colorado and Montana to California. Sometimes the limited trains pass rather near, but more often the tourist has to pause for side trips in order to view them. If the tourist on his way to California for the winter does stop to see some of the older mining camps, he may appreciate better the history of the west. Sometimes there are a few buildings made of the native stone, with old iron doors and great, flat bolts; but at other times there are only thin brick buildings of high stories, or frame structures with porches that used to line the main street of the camp. Many people have become so accustomed to thinking of these things only in connec-

tion with the "movies" that they are surprised to find that they actually exist, in not quite the dashing way of the films indeed, but even more interesting because of their authenticity. When one sees them as they exist, one appreciates more how the exigencies of the theater have required departures from the reality.

### Editorial Notes

ONE wonders if the returned Constantine of Greece still claims the title of Constantine XII, in keeping with that cherished sentiment in Greece that the present kingdom is the successor of the Byzantine Empire? Though little heard of as a factor in modern politics, an element in the King's popularity of former days was the traditional prophecy that as a Constantine had lost Constantinople for the Greeks, another Constantine should win it back. However, if he manages to keep intact the Greater Greece which Eleutherios Venizelos has won for the nation, that will be about all the Allies can well expect of him.

SIR HENRY REW struck the right note when, in speaking of the village club movement in Britain, he declared that the movement was "not a campaign organized by well-intentioned persons for the benefit of their weaker brethren and for the purpose of inducing them to adopt, more or less willingly, a better mode of living." The British workingman objects to being patronized, especially since the war, when he learned in the army, if he had not learned it before, that the superiority of one man over another was a question of character and not of class. It is not, perhaps, too much to say that "patronizing" has wrecked more good social efforts than anything else. It is, therefore, encouraging to see that one of the basic rules of the village club association is that "it should be self-supporting and free from the elements of patronage."

NO ARM of the building trade in Germany has apparently been more neglected, in recent times, than the architectural and artistic. Through unions and associations the mechanical side has ventilated its demands, but the professions have held aloof from the calls upon public sympathy. Some men have struck into new lines of business, but the majority of architects have clung to the drawing board, with the result that they are facing a serious situation. To relieve that situation the government has been called upon to take measures immediately. It has even been proposed that a livelihood should be assured these men. The pros and cons of this suggestion are open to limitless controversy, but there can be no question about the use to which the talents of the architect and artist could be put in the work of reconstruction.

THE cost of pursuing the illusion of military invulnerability by the "universal training" route is only one of the arguments against such a course, but it seems to be an appealing argument to the average citizen. For the United States, "universal training" would cost, under the system proposed by Representative Kahn, in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000,000 a year, according to the estimate of Representative Mondell, Republican floor leader. This would be in addition to the \$845,000,000 already appropriated directly for military and naval purposes this year, and the \$567,000,000 more which the War Department asks of Congress.

IN SPITE of the tremendous efforts that are being made from Tokyo and other quarters to cloud the issue, there is nothing really complex in the Japano-Californian land question. In the first place, no point of justice is involved. The Japanese land law as regards aliens is much more stringent than the Californian law. In the second place, it needs to be quite clearly understood that the purpose of Tokyo in agitating the issue is not the maintenance of the idea of racial equality, but simply the making of capital with which to secure concessions in other directions.

THE conquest of the automobile and the resulting demand for more good roads are once more emphasized in the report of the Postmaster-General of the United States. More than half the aggregate number of vehicles now in the postal service of the country are of the motor type, he says, and the apparent tendency is toward "complete absorption of the service by mechanically driven equipment." The department is deeply concerned, the official adds, in improvement of the highways; since in winter there are interruptions and failures of service on the rural routes. Yet on 839 such routes motor vehicles are used the year round.

IT MAY be regarded as indicative of the fact that the voice of the people of the United States, raised in defense of the public parks system, is being heeded, that the projectors of a proposed power-development plan designed to utilize the waters of the Colorado River have made it plain that they will seek no rights to these waters within the limits of Grand Cañon Park. It never has been argued, so far as known, that proper development of the natural water power of the United States would be interfered with by a reasonable conservation of the national resources.

NOTHING, apparently, can stem the advancing tide of civilization in Buenos Aires. The city council has just issued a decree permitting straphangers in the street cars. True, it is but a conservative concession, hedged about with conditions. On fine days, the number of straphangers is limited to six, whilst, on wet days, it is limited to "one standing passenger for each pair of opposite seats." But then, Buenos Aires cannot reasonably be expected to aspire to the heights attained by the New York Subway, for instance, or the Boston Elevated.

JAPAN has now come into close touch with the International Labor Office by establishing a permanent secretariat at Geneva. "The day of international competition and conflict is passed," declared Mr. Inuzuka, the head of the Japanese office. The remark may be bromidian in quality, but it gains its point from the fact that not a nation as yet has shown a real disposition to act up to the universal conviction.